

NINTH ISSUE

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT



TRADE STATISTICS

WITH A REVIEW

for

1348 Fasli.

(1938-39 A.D.)

by

Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc.

Director of Statistics

**Hyderabad-Deccan
Government Central Press
1940**

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PREFACE.

This is the ninth issue of **TRADE STATISTICS** and the **REVIEW** thereon and it has, as usual, been written in four chapters. The main trends of trade have been illustrated by charts and graphs. An additional table has been put in showing the wholesale prices of commodities together with their index numbers prevalent in the City of Hyderabad in 1348 F. (1938-1939).

In reading the figures it should be noted that Rs. 116-10-8 in Osmania Sicca currency are equivalent to Rs. 100 British Indian currency.

For the purposes of registration of trade statistics in India the country is divided into 22 principal blocks, namely—

- (i) 12 blocks representing the British Provinces—Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Delhi Province, Sind and British Baluchistan, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay and Madras;
- (ii) 5 representing the principal port towns—Calcutta, Bombay, the Madras Chief Port, Madras Ports (other than Chief Port) and Karachi: and
- (iii) 5 representing Indian States, Rajputana, Central India, the Nizam's Territory, Mysore and Kashmir.

MAZHAR HUSAIN,

Dated 27-8-47 F.

M.A., B.Sc.,

Director of Statistics.

(iii)

TRADE OF HYDERABAD.

1348 F. (OCTOBER 1938—SEPTEMBER 1939).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Factors affecting
World Trade.

1. The world economic condition during the year under review may be summed up in one word "confusion." The International Chamber of Commerce announced the appointment of a Committee on monetary policy and credit composed of leading financiers of several countries realising the urgent need of co-operative action to end the prevailing "confusion"; but no further action was taken because of the apparent obstacles in the way, such as artificial restrictions against the free movement of goods, of services and of capital. Internal monetary equilibrium was considered to be an essential pre-requisite to any successful stabilisation. This implied the balancing of budgets, avoidance of currency inflation as a means of minimising the load of indebtedness, of raising prices, or of attempting to stimulate recovery. But rearmament races and storage policies interfered with the balancing of budgets and the task of stabilisation seemed bewildering.

2. The nations which had been preparing for eventualities and those who stood in fear of being enveloped in a conflagration intensified their self-sufficiency measures. Barter gained more ground. The area of free trade based upon international monetary transactions shrank. India, though far removed from the danger zone, felt the tremor of the political upheavals in Europe and the Far East.

3. India entered into a trade pact with Great Britain. The terms of the pact kept as large a proportion as possible of India's exports within the preferential field. The main features are that 16 per cent. of India's imports from the United Kingdom are subject to preference, the

value of such imports being limited to Rs. 8 crores on an average. A preference of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is also given to India's non-essential vegetable oils. The lowering of the duty on British cotton piece-goods is an important departure. It is, however, linked with Britain's off-take of India's cotton and thus the benefits conferred by the new agreement are reciprocal.

4. Although India is no party to the Anglo-American trade agreement signed during the year, she consented to certain modifications of her rights of trade with Britain under the Ottawa Pact, whereby wheat, cotton and other agricultural commodities will get free entry into Britain. It means diminished exports from India to Britain of these commodities. This, of course, was anticipated when the Indian Legislature denounced the Ottawa Pact.

5. The continuance of the most-favoured-nation treatment enabled Japan to maintain her miscellaneous export trade to India. The takings of Indian raw cotton by Japan, however, was on the decline. The protocol failed to achieve what was expected in the matter of price level. It was also noticeable in the year that Japan endeavoured to replace Indian cotton by synthetic methods for home consumption and also by the Manchurian cotton. The Government of India proposed to revise the convention and Protocol (which terminate on 31st March 1940/Ardibehisht 1349 Fasli) relating to raw cotton and textiles.

6. The other trade agreements such as, Indo-Burma Trade Regulation Order of 1937 and the Indo-Ceylon Trade Negotiations were of minor importance.

7. During the year, the influences of the foreign political events and the new trade agreements enumerated above were felt on the trade of India, whose economic activity was marked in some directions. Foreseeing dislocation of trade in the event of war, India imported more articles of food and drink, chemicals, medicines and drugs, colours and metals during the year. With regard to exports the extremity of the western countries was India's opportunity. Her export of coal, raw cotton, yarn and cotton manufactures was substantial.

8. Owing to the development of foreign trade the position of the rupee exchange improved. The money market was generally steady for a large part of the year but money was in heavy demand towards the close of the Fasli year when the European hostilities began. The demand also increased when several of the Indian Provinces went to the market for financial accommodation either by means of loans or treasury bills.

9. Banking in India made considerable headway. Though some of the banks had strange experiences at one time of the year due to a run on them by their depositors in consequence of wild rumours of bank failures, new banking business was much in evidence.

10. When the European War started early in September (Aban) the Government of India took steps to control dealings in foreign exchange and securities in India. Speculation in non-Empire currencies against rupees was definitely discouraged. Trading in gold was guided by the trend of the sterling-dollar exchange rate. When this cross-rate touched 3.75 about the middle of September (Aban) gold went up in Bombay to Rs. 43-8, the highest on record during the last half a century. The Reserve Bank was partly responsible for this big rise because it bought a considerable amount of gold to replenish the British Exchange Equalisation Fund whose resources were rapidly depleted by the continued outflow of gold deposits from London to New York.

11. Silver on the other hand remained quiet for many months but the U.S.A. effected a series of cuts in the purchase price of foreign silver. Consequently the price of silver in Bombay declined from Rs. 52 per 100 tolas in the first half of the year to Rs. 43 in September (Aban).

12. Commodity prices during the major part of the year showed a slight up-swing. An increased duty on the import of cotton, the demand of textile labour for higher wages, Egyptian tariff barrier against cotton goods from other countries and fresh taxation to meet the revenue deficit caused by prohibition schemes of some Indian Provinces affected the price levels of several commodities. The purchasing power of the wheat-growing

Provinces was considerably reduced owing to a slump in prices caused by assisted production and the bounty of nature in the chief wheat-growing countries of the world. The position of oil-seeds was also far from satisfactory both in regard to prices and overseas demand.

13. India made headway in industries. Many new manufacturing concerns came into being. The sugar industry of India consolidated its position by adopting better marketing methods and minimising unfair competition. Indian sugar prices moved forward. Steel production fared well, the prices of materials reporting a gain of 15 to 25 per cent. upon the levels noted early in the year. Indian coal was in great demand in the eastern countries. The cement industry suffered from internal competition and price-cutting devices. The paper industry brightened up, foreign imports being much restricted. Glass industry and manufacture of chemicals and essential auxiliaries to industries were taken up.

14. The Dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam have naturally felt the full effect of the political and economic disturbances referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

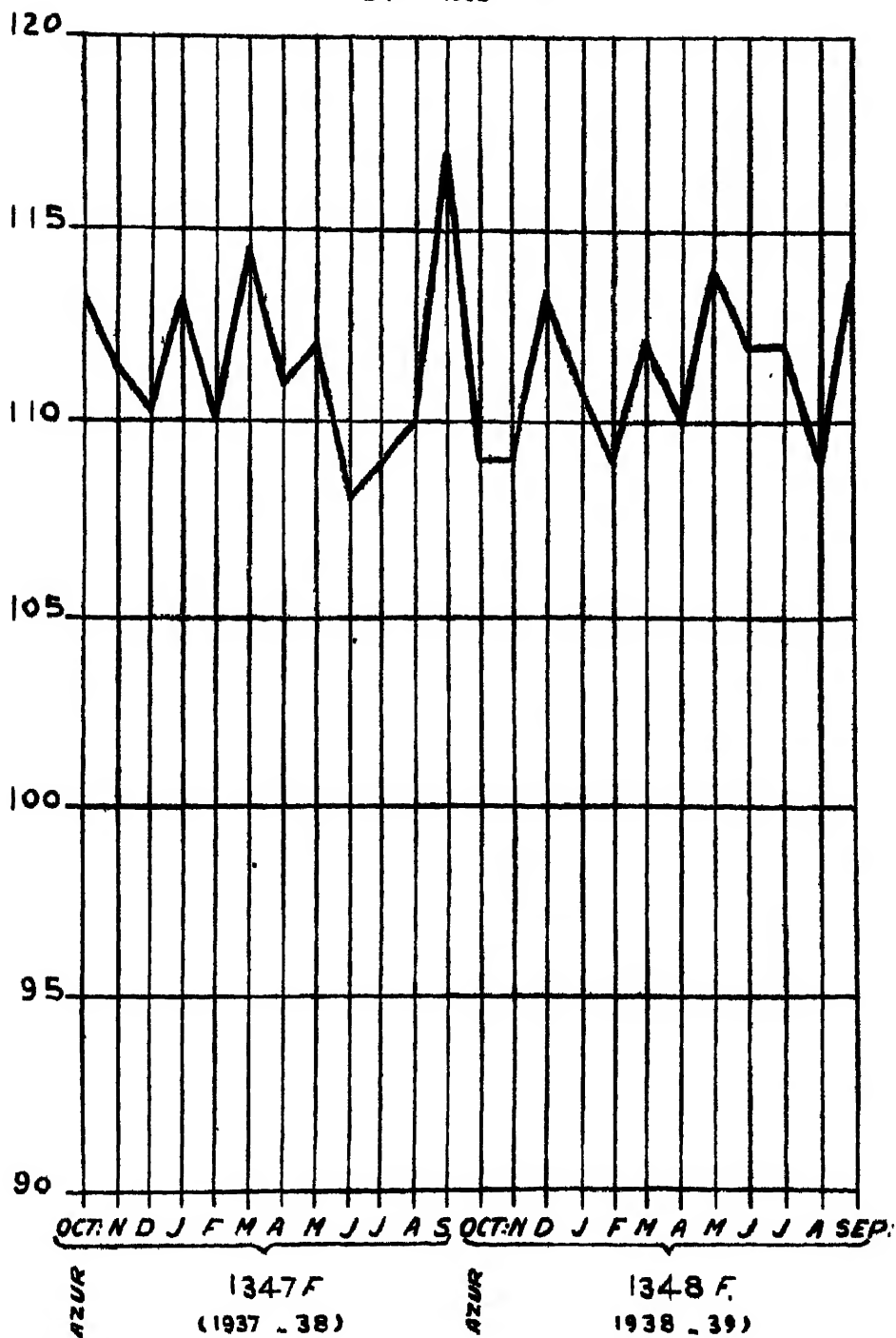
15. The agricultural position was not encouraging. The rainfall for 1938-39 (1347-48 F.) was the heaviest in twenty years—averaging 40 inches as compared with a normal of 30.34". Owing to such abnormal weather conditions the area and yield of important crops varied from the average for the quinquennium preceding the year. In the case of oil seeds, the aggregate loss of area under sesamum (—19 per cent.), mustard (—25 per cent.) and castor (—26 per cent.) was largely made up by groundnut (+31 per cent.), linseed (+9 per cent.) and miscellaneous oil-seeds (+14 per cent.). The net result was 33 per cent. increase in the yield of the latter group of seeds. Sugarcane cultivation diminished by 36 per cent. in area and 20 per cent. in outturn and rice by 16 per cent. in acreage and 5 per cent. in outturn.

16. Rabi felt the absence of the north-east monsoon showers of 1939 (1348 F.). Abi and tabi had a fair season. The value of main crops calculated on the basis

Agriculture in
Hyderabad.

NO: 1.
 "CAPITAL" INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY
 INDIA

BASE 1935 = 100



of the average wholesale prices current in the second fortnight of Isfandar 1348 F. (January 1939) is compared with that of the previous year in the following table. It amounts to Rs. 35,81,79,400 as compared with Rs. 37,44,44,672 in the year 1937-38 (1347 Fasli).

[*Statement.*

Value of Main Crops Grown in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Crops	PRODUCE		MARKET RATES IN ISFANDAR (JAN).		Per unit	TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE IN RUPEES.	
	1848 F. (1938-39)	1847 F. (1937-38)	1848 F. (1938-39)	1847 F. (1937-38)		1848 Fashl (1938-39)	1847 Fashl (1937-38)
Cotton (bales)	502,838	570,262	18 10 0	19 12 0	Md. = 80 lbs.	4,68,26,789	5,63,13,372
Wheat (tons)	165,593	200,125	16 8 0	19 4 0	Palla = 120 strs	2,55,01,322	3,71,23,188
Maize "	104,047	108,291	8 13 0	9 2 0	"	85,57,866	92,22,771
Rice "	348,202	367,978	16 10 0	16 14 0	"	5,40,29,344	5,79,56,535
Jawar "	1,308,156	1,308,328	10 4 0	8 15 0	"	12,51,46,824	10,91,36,361
Bajra "	107,491	123,696	9 2 0	9 9 0	"	97,81,681	1,10,39,868
Groundnut "	536,871	476,471	10 8 0	11 12 0	"	5,26,13,358	5,22,52,978
Sesamum "	29,329	40,399	16 0 0	17 12 0	"	43,79,797	66,92,768
Linseed "	40,213	41,193	4 6 0	5 1 0	Md. = 80 lbs.	49,26,092	58,39,107
Castor "	44,966	40,372	4 4 0	4 6 0	"	53,50,954	49,45,570
Tobacco "	14,863	16,603	15 5 0	16 2 0	"	63,72,511	74,96,255
Gur "	64,091	123,503	8 3 0	4 12 0	"	1,46,92,862	1,64,25,899
						35,81,79,400	37,44,44,672

17. A few words as to the market situation in regard to principal agricultural products are called for. Cotton was largely at the mercy of the U.S.A. That Government announced in June (Amerdad) that 36 million dollars would be available to subsidise cotton exports. This announcement depressed the Indian market considerably. Then in order to deal with the surplus stock a campaign was launched in America for increasing cotton consumption among people of low income. This, coupled with the proposal for control of cotton cultivation acted as a price stimulant in India. In the year under review, the price of cotton in these Dominions marked time. For instance in Jalna and in Nander Bani Kapas was dull at times and nervous at others. The fluctuations, if any, were within a narrow range. The Bombay market for Broach showed a like tendency until the outbreak of war in September (Aban).

18. Rice, which opened at Rs. 16-14 per palla steadily went down to Rs. 16-1 in May (Thir) and improved by slow degrees to Rs. 17-3 at the close of the year. The wheat market was weak for six months in the year. From Rs. 17 per palla the price gradually sagged to Rs. 15-11 in Khurdad (April). Thereafter a slight change for the better occurred and the closing quotation was Rs. 17-4. Jawar on the other hand was in better form. Prices went up slowly but steadily, the opening and closing rates being Rs. 8-10 and Rs. 12-6 respectively.

19. Tobacco was nervous. The tobacco sales tax introduced in Madras Presidency unsettled trade in this line for some time. The price fell from Rs. 16-1 in Azur (October 1938) to Rs. 14-11 in Thir (May). Thereafter it slowly improved to Rs. 16 when the year ended.

20. Thus, generally speaking, the prices of agricultural commodities declined during the first six months of the year and recovered during the latter half. The wholesale prices of food and cash crops in index numbers are shown in the annexed graph.

(Graph.

21. The aggregate monthly index numbers of wholesale prices in Hyderabad as compared with those of Bombay and Calcutta are as follows:—

Base=July 1914 prices=100

Months	Hyderabad (51)	Bombay (40)	Calcutta (72)
1938.			
October (Azur 1348)	90	101	95
November	94	100	95
December	97	99	95
1939.			
January	96	91	95
February	95	90	97
March	94	99	96
April	96	100	99
May	96	101	100
June	98	101	99
July	98	100	98
August	98	103	100
September (Aban 1348) ..	102	120	114

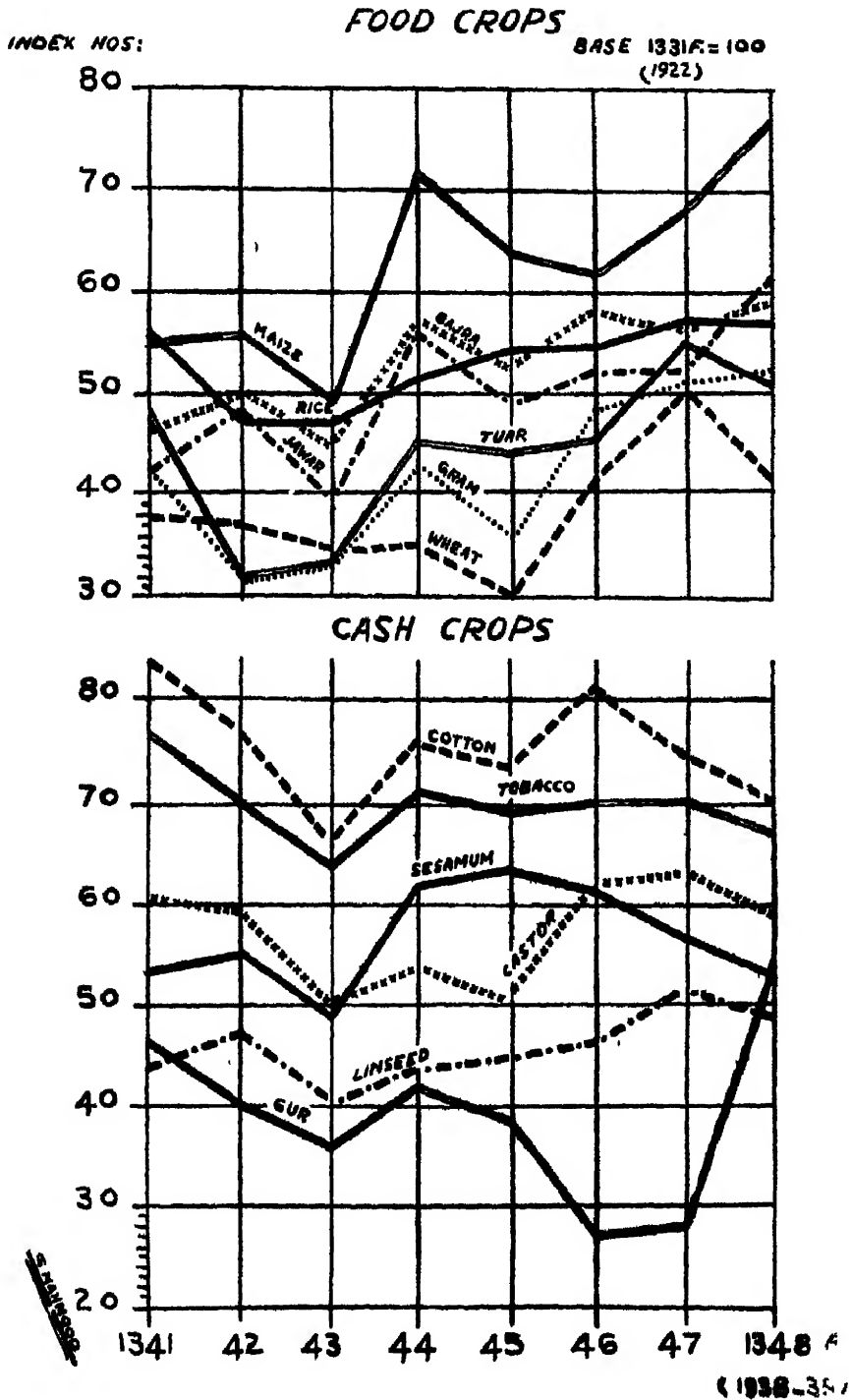
22. The monthly cost of living index figures for the following places is noted below:—

Months	Bombay	Sholapur	Nagpur	Hyderabad-Dn.
October 1938 (Azur 1348) .	105	71	61	..
November	105	71	61	..
December	106	74	61	..
January 1939	101	74	61	..
February	104	71	60	..
March	103	71	59	..
April	103	71	60	..
May	103	73	59	..
June	104	74	60	..
July	105	74	60	..
August	105	73	64	..
September 1939 (Aban 1348 F.). ..	106	73	64	..

NO: 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

1341 TO 1348 F. (1931-32 TO 1938-39)



NO: 3.

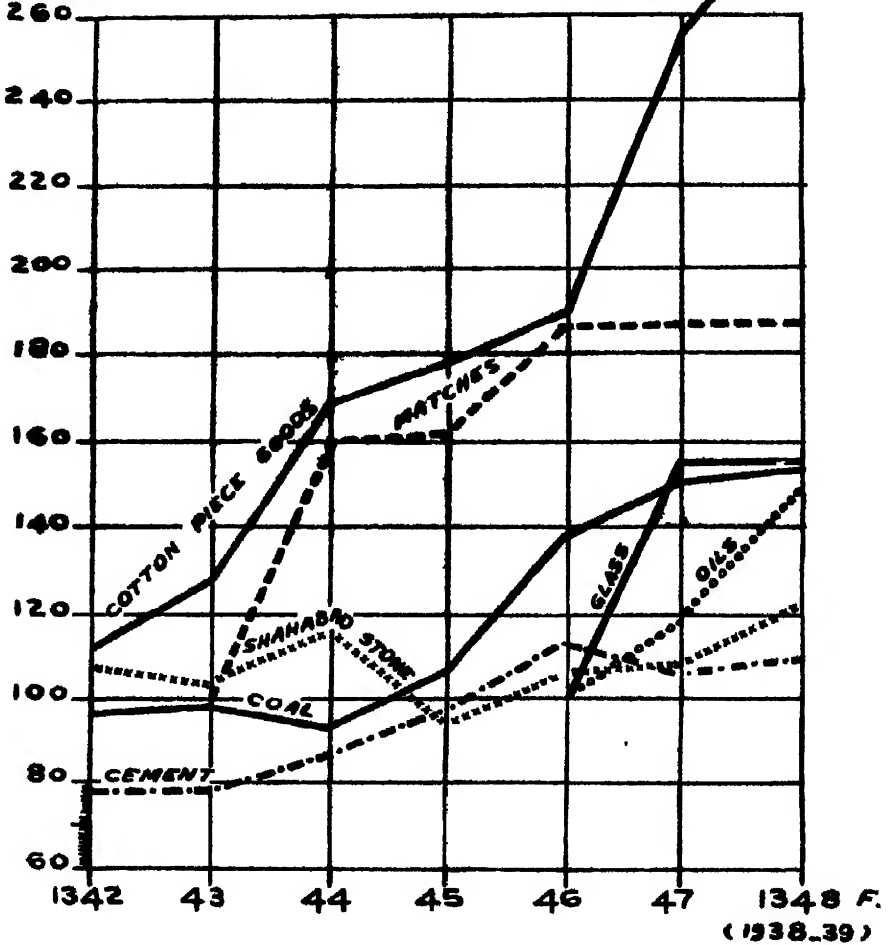
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

1342 TO 1348 F.

(1932-33 TO 1938-39)

INDEX NOS:

BASE 1341 F. = 100



23 The industrial position of the Dominions was on the whole more satisfactory than last year in so far as output is concerned. Coal increased on the previous year by 2.5 per cent., cement by 1.4 per cent., Shahabad stone by 10.5 per cent., and glass industry by 50 per cent. Although coal and cement produced in the year were up in quantity, their values dropped. Both these industries faced serious competition by rival groups in India.

24. In the case of matches certain alterations in the terms of the excise duty were made by Government of India. The value of matches manufactured improved by 46 per cent. though the volume dropped by 0.6 per cent.

25. The values (in thousand rupees) of the production of the principal industries are exhibited below and their quantitative outturns are shown in index numbers in the graph opposite.

Principal industries	VALUES IN THOUSAND RUPEES				
	1348 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.	1344 F.
	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37	1935-36	1934-35
Coal	51,41	52,75	45,08	36,06	32,86
Cement	35,33	35,82	37,90	37,63	40,63
Shahabad stone ..	77	69	82	89	1,11
Cotton piece-goods..	1,17,28	82,30	55,49	60,72	56,56
Matches	37,63	21,67	22,20	..	..
Cigarettes	37,62	37,87	40,52	..	..
Liquor	8,43	6,99	8,38	..	..
Glass	1,67	1,11	72	..	..
Sugar	95,47	..	..	..	..

(Note.—Figures are for Fasli year).

26. That the trade of these Dominions with other parts of the country developed in the year under review is indicated by new business concerns established during the year. 14 Joint-stock Companies were registered. Among the new ones, three were banks, the others being trading and manufacturing companies. Their total authorised capital amounted to Rs. 1.3 lakhs.

27. The stock markets were subject to a series of crises on account of war rumours and labour troubles, Provincial budget uncertainties, weak piece-goods markets and sales tax introduced by some of the neighbouring Provinces. Iron, steel, cement and coal shares touched a low level at the beginning of the year. Later, however, better tone prevailed.

28. In Hyderabad, the cement shares moved up from Rs. 108.5 to Rs. 141. The value of a share of Gulbarga Mills very nearly doubled itself. The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank shares improved by 28 per cent., while the face value of the Imperial Bank shares at one time trebled itself. The Singareni coal share showed a small rise.

29. English bar gold was at Rs. 44-2 per tola and silver at O.S. Rs. 59-6 per hundred tolas.

30. The B.G.-O.S. rupee exchange rate was not without interest. Early in October, corresponding to Azur of the year under review, B.G. currency appreciated, O.S. Rs. 117-1-0 being equivalent to B.G. Rs. 100. It further appreciated between the end of July and the beginning of September (Shahrewar-Aban). On the 10th August the equivalent of B.G. Rs. 100 was O.S. Rs. 117-11-0.

31. The value of O.S. currency notes in circulation was Rs. 15,25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14,03 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

32. Being subject to the conditions—political, agricultural and industrial—briefly recorded in the foregoing paragraphs the aggregate trade of these Dominions was unsatisfactory. The total value of trade for the year amounted to Rs. 28,27 lakhs as compared with Rs. 29,62 lakhs in 1348 F. or 0.74 per cent. below the quinquennial

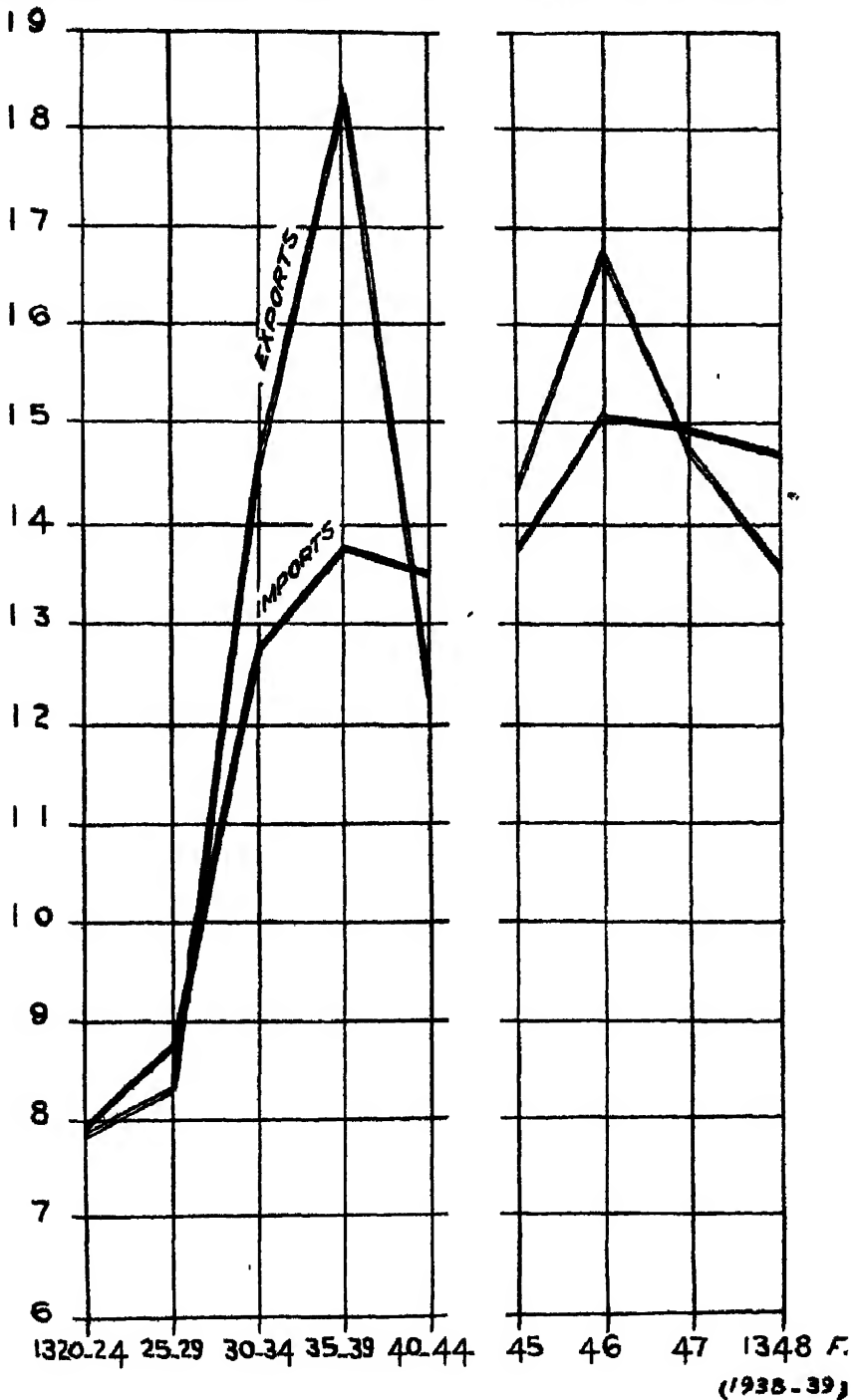
Joint-stock
Companies.

Money and Share
Markets.

Summary of Trade.

No: 4.

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES DURING THE
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS (1320-24 to 1340-44 F) AND THE
CRORES OF RS: ANNUAL TRADE FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS



average although on the basis of 1340 F. (1931) the year's trade was up by 13 per cent. (Statement No. 1 Appendix.

33. Classified figures for exports and imports (in lakhs of rupees) are:—

Items	1948 F.	1947 F	5 years' average
	1938-39	1937-38	
<i>Exports</i>			
Dutiable merchandise ..	11,95	13,08	12,08
Duty free merchandise ..	1,19	1,11	1,80
Duty exempted goods ..	44	45	31
Total .	13,58	14,64	14,19
<i>Imports</i>			
Dutiable merchandise ..	12,50	12,93	12,09
Duty free merchandise ..	86	77	1,05
Duty exempted goods, .	1,33	1,01	1,16
Railway stores ..	..	26	..
Total .	14,69	14,97	14,30

34. Exports during the year fell on the quinquennial average by 4.3 per cent. and in 1347 F. by 7.3 per cent. The commodities which accounted for a drop in value as compared with last year are Textiles (83 lakhs), Grains and Pulses (29 lakhs), Oilseeds (15 lakhs), Spices (13 lakhs), Building Materials (2 lakhs), Tobacco, Wood and Timber (Rupee one lakh each). The other items of export which accounted for less value than in the year 1347 F. are hides and skins, jewellery and coins, old machinery, metals and ores and other kinds of merchandise. Increased values were obtained from leather (Rs. 13 lakhs), vegetable oils (Rs. 12 lakhs), oil-cakes (Rs. 7 lakhs), sugar and matches (Rs. 2 lakhs each) and animals (Rs. one lakh).

35. Goods which are dutiable were for the value of Rs. 11,95 lakhs representing 88 per cent. of the total exports. It was a decrease upon last year by 8.6 per cent. and one per cent. upon the quinquennium preceding the year under review. Duty-free merchandise was valued at Rs. 1,18.5 lakhs representing 8.8 per cent., the total exports, an increase upon last year of 7.2 per cent. and a decrease of 34 per cent. on the quinquennium. Duty-exempted articles were valued at Rs. 44 lakhs representing 3.2 per cent. of the exports as against 45 lakhs in 1347 F. and Rs. 31 lakhs average for the quinquennium. The following table sets forth the present and the last five years, figures (in lakhs of rupees) for exports of dutiable and other goods:—

Years	P.C. VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTED FOODS					
	Duti- able	Duty free	Duty exemp- ted	Duti- able	Duty free	Duty exempt- ed
1348 (1938-39)	11,95	1,19	44	88.0	9.5	2.5
1347 (1937-38)	13,08	1,11	45	89.3	7.6	3.1
1346 (1936-37)	14,71	1,69	35	87.8	10.1	2.1
1345 (1935-36)	12,17	2,02	21	84.5	14.0	1.5
1344 (1934-35)	9,30	2,16	26	79.3	18.4	2.3
1348 (1933-34)	11,12	2,25	..	83.2	16.8	..

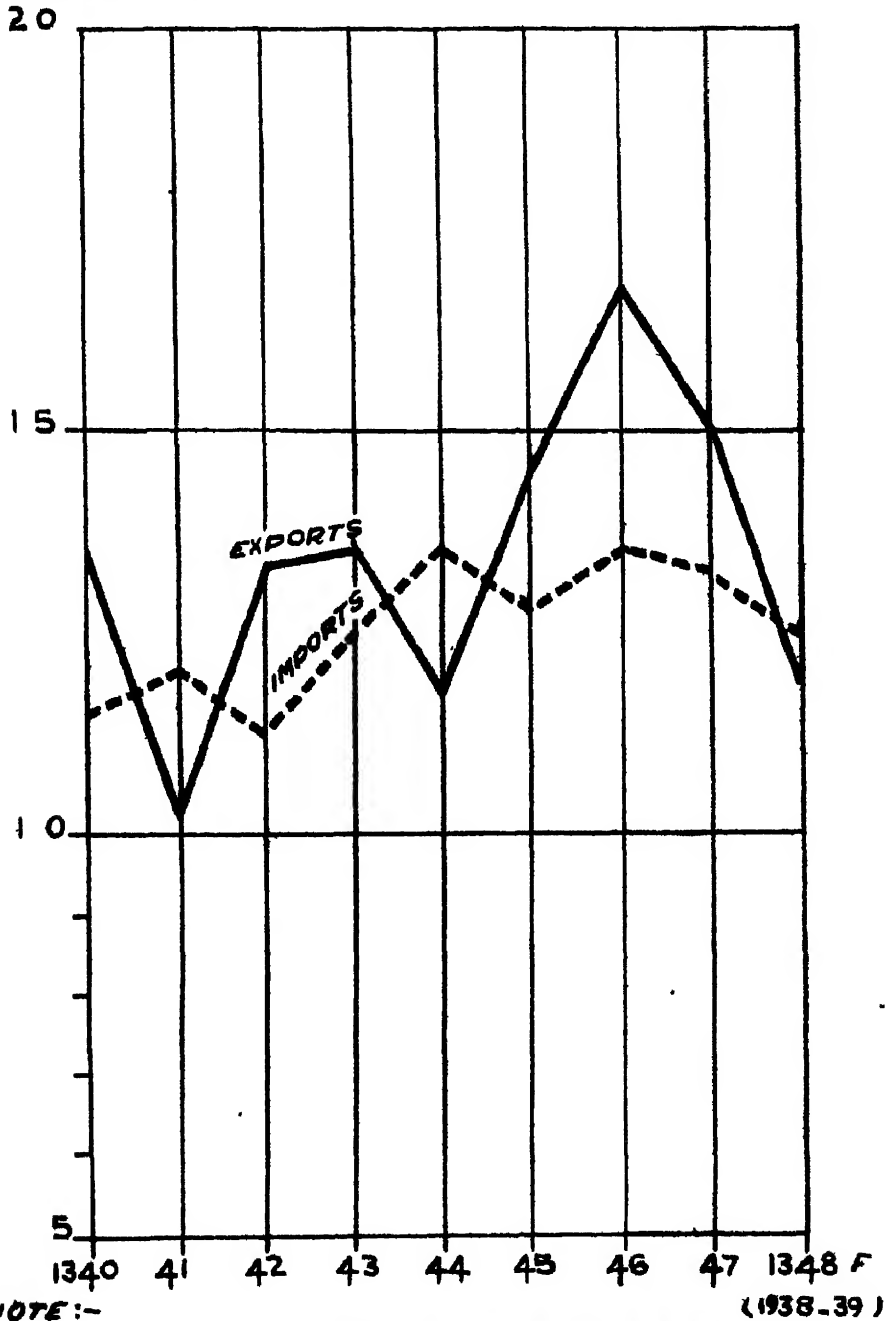
36. The value of all classes of imports during the year amounted to 14,69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14,97 lakhs in 1347 F. (1937-38) and Rs. 14,30 lakhs for the quinquennium preceding the year under review. It shows a decrease of 1.9 per cent. on the previous year. Although there were increased imports of grains and pulses (Rs. 29 lakhs), railway plant (Rs. 9 lakhs), Salt (Rs. 8.4 lakhs), and under 'railway freight,' on which the Customs Department collected a charge, (Rs. 4 lakhs) and machinery

NO: 5.

DUTIABLE & DUTY-FREE MERCHANDISE

1340 TO 1348 F. (1930-31 TO 1938-39)

IN CRORES OF RS:

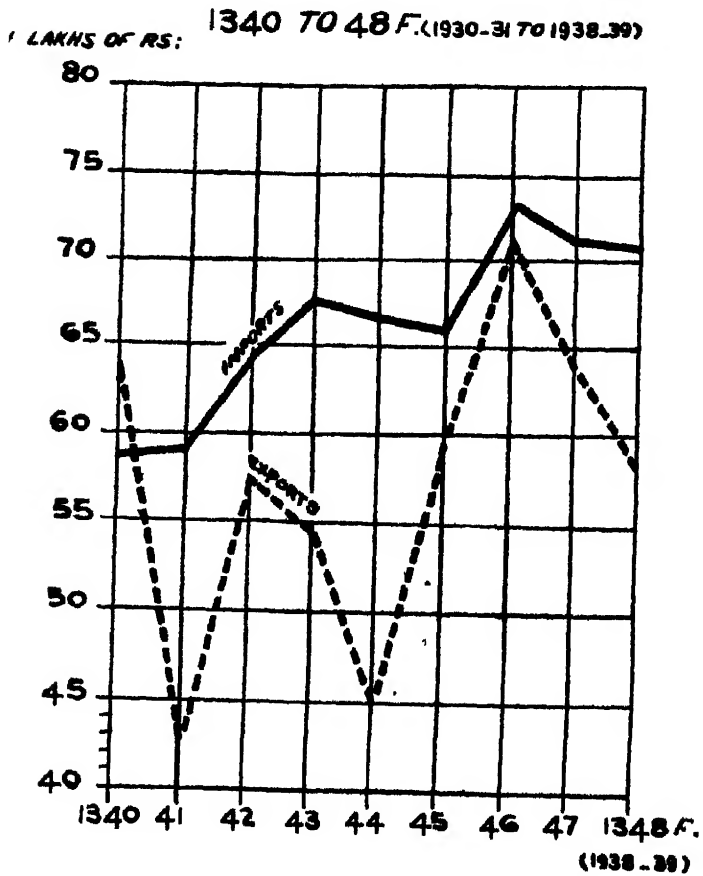


NOTE:-

**IN IMPORT ARTICLES FOR GOVT: DEPTS: AND
RAILWAYS EXCLUDED**

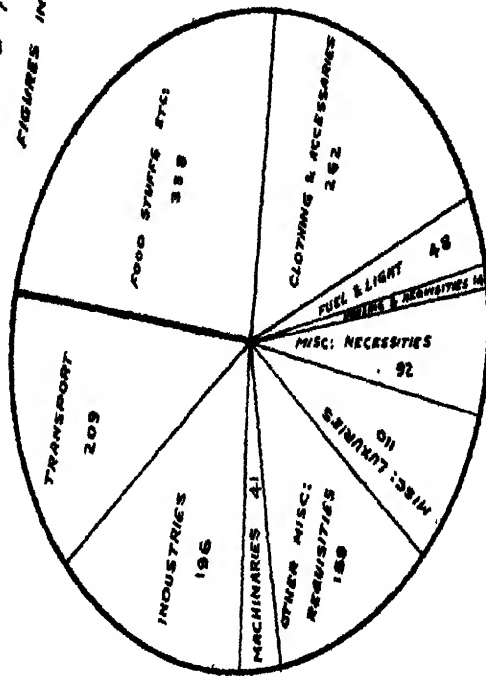
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DUTY ON IMPORTS & EXPORTS

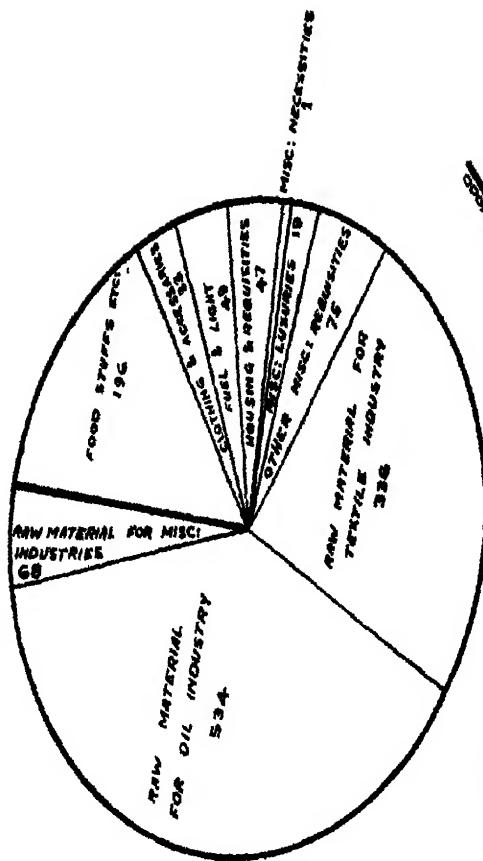


NO: 7.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN H.E.H. the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
 1348 F (1938-39)
 VALUE OF IMPORTS AS PER STATEMENT NO: I
 DIVIDED INTO SPECIAL HEADS
 FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES



TOTAL IMPORTS 1469



TOTAL EXPORTS 1358

DOMINIONS

(Rs. 4 lakhs) there were less imports than in the preceding year of textiles (Rs. 32 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 22 lakhs), metals and ores (Rs. 6 lakhs), fruits and vegetables, cinema films, paper and books (Rs. 3 lakhs each), live-stock, apparatus, vehicles and Government imports (Rs. 2 lakhs each).

37. The imports are classified in the following table and their respective values are shown (in lakhs of rupees) :—

Years	P.C. VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORT					
	Duti-able	Duty-free	Exemp- ted	Duti-able	Duty-free	Exemp- ted
1348 (1938-39)	12,50	86	1,88	85.1	5.8	9.1
1347 (1937-38)	12,93	78	1,26	86.4	5.2	8.4
1346 (1936-37)	12,91	90	1,25	85.8	6 0	8.2
1345 (1935-36)	11,74	84	1,17	85.4	6.1	8.5
1344 (1934-35)	11,98	1,46	98	88.0	10.0	7.0
1343 (1933-34)	10,87	1,28	1,16	81.6	9.6	8.8

The above shows that the value of dutiable goods and that of duty-exempted goods exceeded their quinquennial averages by 0.7 per cent. and 0.9 per cent. respectively, while that of duty-free goods dropped by 1.6 per cent.

The figures as they stand for exports and imports show an adverse balance of Rs. 1.11 lakhs compared with 32 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

Items	IN LAKHS OF RUPEES		
	1348 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.
	(1938-39)	(1937-38)	(1936-37)
Imports	14,69	14,97	15,05
Exports . . .	13,58	14,65	16,75
Balance	-1,11	-32	+1,70

By deducting from the above figures the value of goods imported and exported by Government and other institutions which are exempted from paying customs duty because the goods are non-marketable, the visible balance of trade is obtained. In the following statement are given the values in thousands of rupees of private merchandise and treasure, exported and imported.

Items			
	1348 F. (1988-39)	1347 F. (1937-38)	1346 F. (1936-37)
<i>Private merchandise</i>			
Exports .	13,55,75	14,61,70	16,71,42
Imports ..	13,33,92	13,62,88	13,69,24
Balance .	+21,83	+99,32	+3,02,18
<i>Private treasure.</i>			
Exports . ..	2,31	3,11	3,75
Imports . .	1,25	8,28	10,79
Balance .	+1,06	—5,17	—7,04
Total Balance ..	+22,89	+94,15	+2,95,14

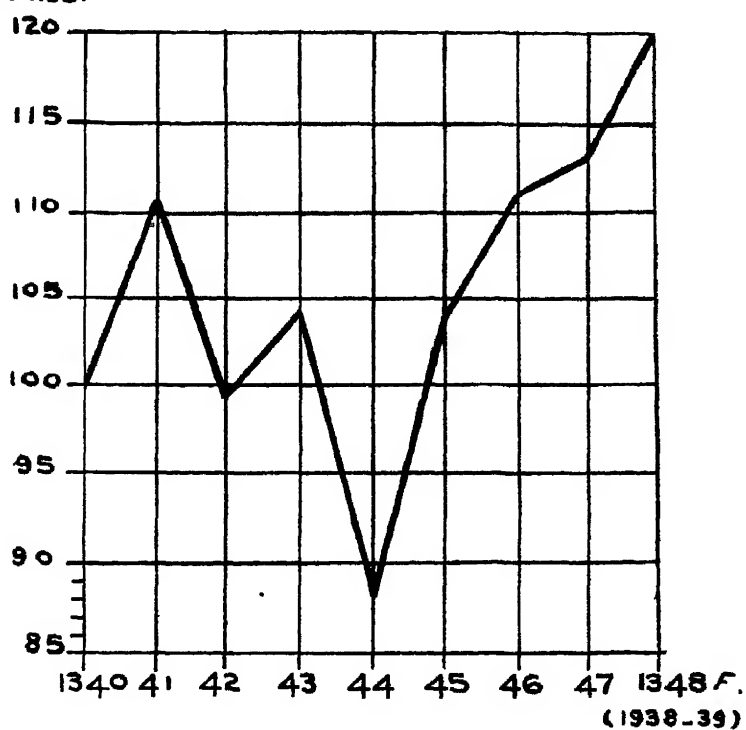
Thus it appears that the visible trade balance in favour of Hyderabad is only Rs. 22.9 lakhs as compared with Rs. 94.2 lakhs in 1347 F. and Rs. 2.9 crores in 1346 Fasli.

39. As every country in the world is striving towards the goal of self-sufficiency it would be of interest to know how far the Dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam are moving in that direction although no systematic efforts have so far been made. The following statement sets forth the value in thousands of rupees of imports and

No: 8.
IMPORT VALUES OF EXEMPTED GOODS

1340-TO 48 F. (1930-31 TO 1938-39)

INDEX NOS:



exports of agricultural commodities, forest produces, minerals, industrial production and live-stock:—

Commodities	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1348 F (1938-39)	5 years' average (1943-44 F)	1348 F. (1938-39)	5 years' average (1943-44 F)
<i>Agricultural</i>				
Grains and Pulses ..	1,41,35	94,83	96,41	1,08,94
Oil seeds ..	2,14	1,88	4,95,28	4,18,49
Fruits and vegetables..	42,47	48,01	2,94	2,49
Spices (chillies, corian- der, etc.)	41,13	37,89	22,69	27,31
Tobacco ..	27,15	24,39	15,90	14,00
	2,54,24	2,06,50	6,33,22	5,71,23
<i>Forests.</i>				
Wood and timber .	10,33	11,64	6,49	7,55
Fodder ..	98	79	1,02	1,17
Forest produce ..	44	55	9,30	9,31
	11,64	12,98	16,81	18,03
<i>Minerals.</i>				
Coal and coke ..	34	21	45,18	32,61
Building materials ce- ment and Shahabad stones.	1,60	1,32	38,37	41,74
	1,94	1,54	83,55	74,35
<i>Industry.</i>				
Textiles .	8,26,30	3,62,97	3,71,60	5,15,01
Boots and shoes ..	8,19	..	6	..
Matches .	2,41	4,41	1,97	..
Vegetable oils ..	17,54	13,68	69,72	93,48
Oil cakes ..	3	7	5,567	33,39
Sugar and gur ..	80,40	84,65	3,14	4,44
	4,34,87	4,65,78	4,98,16	6,46,32
<i>Animal produce.</i>				
Livestock ..	10,99	12,40	38,28	33,79
Leather ..	2,61	2,39	45,31	33,77
Hides and skins ..	69	1,42	9,30	7,76
Dairy produce (Ghee and butter)	1,09	1,60	1,05	1,81
	15,38	17,81	93,94	77,13

40. In the matter of agricultural produce, Hyderabad usually exports far more than her imports. During the year under review the export value was Rs. 6.3 crores against imports for Rs. 2.5 crores. The same is true of forest produce. In the year 1348 F. Hyderabad's export was valued at Rs. 16.8 lakhs as against Rs. 11.6 lakhs imports. Hyderabad's export of minerals such as coal, coke, cement, Shahabad stone, marbles, etc., was valued at Rs. 83.5 lakhs, while her imports was for Rs. 1.9 lakhs only. Manufactures and articles for manufacture exported and imported during the year were less than the quinquennial averages; but in the case of textiles, vegetable oils and oilcakes the exports far exceeded the imports. In respect of live-stock and their subsidiary produces these Dominions' export trade is usually far higher than that of import. During the year, the declared value of export under these heads was Rs. 93.9 lakhs as against an import value of Rs. 16.3 lakhs.

41. As stated in Chapter IV of this Review, though the figures exhibited in Tables X and XI are not comparable with those in II and III, owing to difference in dates, the aggregate volume of export trade of these Dominions amounted to $37\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds more than that in the previous year. The imports represented 10 million maunds as compared with $9\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds in the preceding year. Thus the quantitative export trade exceeded the import by 28 million maunds. The trade of Hyderabad was continued with all the British Indian Provinces and adjoining States. Through the Indian seaports of Madras and Bombay went a large volume of bones, cement, coal, textile goods, including raw cotton, hides and skins, oilseeds and wool. The Railway earnings from goods transport amounted to Rs. 166.8 lakhs in 1348 F. as compared with Rs. 168.7 lakhs in the preceding year.

A detailed review of rail-borne trade with the Provinces of India is given in Chapter IV.

42. During the year no changes of importance in the tariff were made. Amaltas bark, which had been charged at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas per palla for exports, was assessed 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Snuff, which was subject to an export duty of 5 per cent., was declared duty-free in the year under review.

Inter-Provincial
Trade.

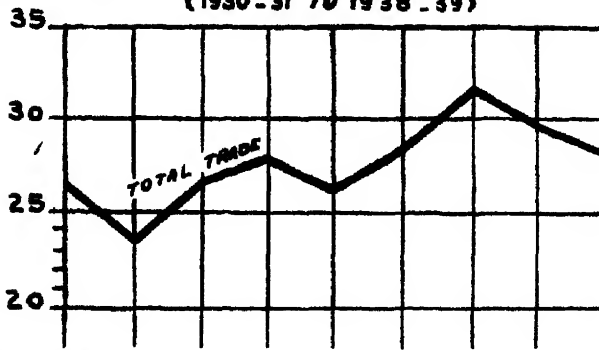
Tariff Changes.

NO: 9.

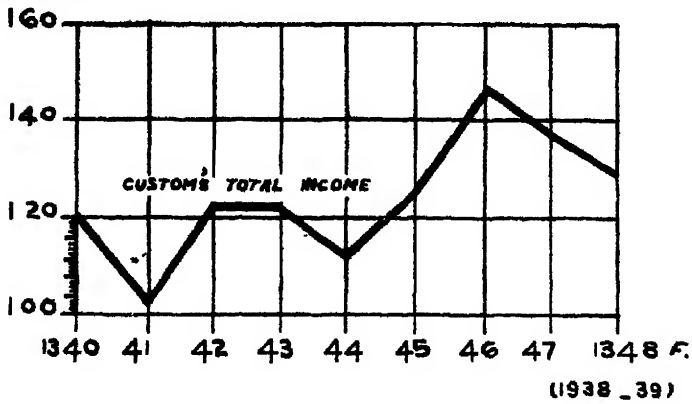
TOTAL TRADE & CUSTOMS TOTAL INCOME
1340 TO 48 F.

IN CRORES OF RS

(1930-31 TO 1938-39)



IN LAKHS OF RS:



CHAPTER II.

IMPORTS.

43. The total value of imports during the year amounted to Rs. 14,68,67 thousand as compared with Rs. 14,97,09 in 1347 F. and Rs. 14,30,07 quinquennial average or a fall by 1.9 per cent. on 1347 Fasli and a rise by 2.7 per cent. on the five years' average. The fall in value is noticeable in the following classes of dutiable goods—textile, sugar, precious metals, metals and ores, fruits and vegetables, cinema films, paper and books, live-stock, apparels, glass-ware, jewellery and hosiery. Government Departments, the British Garrison and the Residency which are exempted from paying duty imported less this year. Increases in value of imports occurred under grains and pulses, salt, spices, machinery and oilman stores, which are all dutiable goods. The railway and the Singareni Collieries, which are exempted from payment of duty, imported more goods this year. In the following statement the values of imports are exhibited in the order of their importance:—

[Statement.

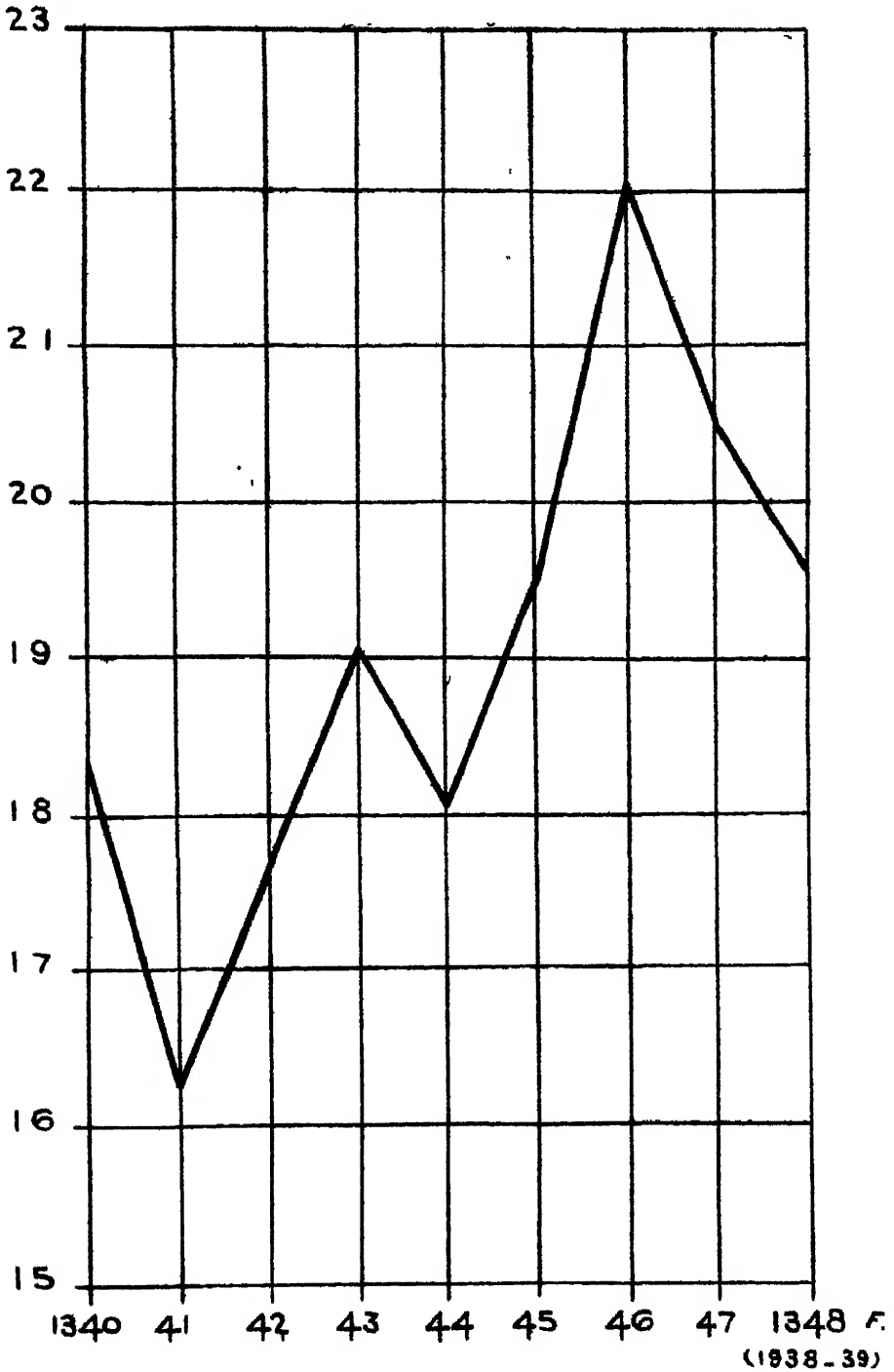
Items	IN THOUSAND RUPEES			
	1948 F. (1938-39)	1947 F. (1937-38)	1946 F. (1936-37)	P C. of total im- ports in 1948 Fash
Textiles ..	3,26,30	3,57,78	3,84,52	22 22
Grains and Pulses ..	1,41,35	1,12,37	1,21,63	9.62
Oils ..	1,08,29	1,08,34	93,72	7.38
Sugar ..	80,40	1,01,92	81,06	5.47
Metals and ores ..	70,78	76,73	68,28	4.82
Salt ..	68,90	60,48	70,86	4.69
Fruits and vegetables	42,47	45,82	48,01	2.89
Spices ..	41,13	40,74	38,70	2.81
Cinema films ..	36,24	39,06	34,33	2 47
Vehicles ..	29,44	31,58	32,47	2.00
Machinery ..	27,69	28,84	28,88	1.89
Tobacco ..	27,15	27,69	27,21	1.84
Provisions and oilman-stores ..	20,97	19,94	18,27	1 43
Paper ..	18,87	22,17	18 88	1.28
Drugs and Medicines	14,11	13,80	15,06	0 96
Paints and colours	11,16	10,60	9,79	0 76
Animals ..	10,99	13,21	16,02	0 75
Tea ..	10,93	10,86	9,23	0 74
Wood and timber ..	10,22	10,81	11,31	0 70
Apparels ..	10,13	11,43	12,73	0 69
Glassware ..	8,36	9,38	9,66	0 57
Boots and shoes ..	8,19	8,52	9,15	0 56
Liquor ..	6,53	6 25	6,17	0 44
Instruments and apparatus.	6,34	6,09	7,19	0 43
Rubber goods ..	6,31	6,39	6,40	0 42
Soaps ..	5,78	5,53	5,74	0 39
Photo goods ..	5,44	5,97	6,05	0 37
Jewellery ..	4,93	5,70	5,80	0.34
Precious metals ..	4,63	13,22	21,13	0 32
Perfumery ..	4,48	4,43	4,46	0 31
Hosiery ..	4,48	5,38	5,40	0.31
Other merchandise ..	62,71	60,80	62,29	4 27
Railway plant ..	34,59	25,72	37,07	2.86
Government Stores ..	34,40	35,01	37,80	2.84
British Garrison and the Residency	29,32	31,89	27,74	2.00
Singareni Collieries ..	17,96	12,99	9,65	1.22
Other exemptions ..	17,28	20,48	12,74	1.17
Railway freight ..	99,47	94,30	95,04	6 77
Total ..	14,68,67	14,97,09	15,05,46	100

NO: 10.

TOTAL TRADE PER HEAD OF POPULATION (1931)

1340 TO 48 F. (1930-31 TO 1938-39)

RUPEES



44. Under this head come raw cotton, manufactures in the form of twists and yarns, durries, piece-goods, cotton rope, thread, haberdashery and millinery, hemp and jute, raw and manufactured, silk and wool in all forms.

Textile Goods
(Rs. 326 lakhs).

45. Cotton raw ginned and unginned and waste imported during the year amounted to 7,873 maunds as compared with 5,249 maunds quinquennial average. The declared value of the total intake was Rs. 86 thousand, the same as the average for the quinquennium.

46. Indian mill-made twists and yarn imported were a little more than 8 million lbs. or 13 per cent. above the previous year's intake. The value of the import was Rs. 42 lakhs which, though nearly 10 per cent. more than in 1347 F., was 2 per cent. less than the average for the quinquennium. The yarn market was dull and inactive and the prices were going down for the first three months of the Fasli year. The turnover of the Indian mills showed no improvement. Subsequently, Japanese competition became severe and fluctuations set in. The production of the spinning and weaving mills of Hyderabad amounted to 21,541 thousand lbs. of yarn of various counts as compared with 21,074 thousand lbs. in the previous year. Details are:—

Yarn
(Rs. 42 lakhs).

Counts	1348 F. (1938-39)	1347 F. (1937-38)
1 - 10	3,372,438	3,611,636
10½-20	12,724,908	11,340,878
20½-30	4,690,639	5,168,789
31 - 40	752,753	950,869
Above 40	596	2,085
	<hr/> 21,541,334 <hr/>	<hr/> 21,074,257 <hr/>

A net increase of 2.2 per cent.

In order to counter the Japanese competition the price of Indian yarn went down in price. The value of a pound of Indian yarn was Re. 0-8-1 the corresponding price last year being Re. 0-9-10. Owing to a larger output in the Indian mills and general fall in the price of

Indian yarn, the demand for foreign mill-made yarn declined by 2 per cent. The drop in quantity and value has been progressive for some years. The declared value of the year's import of foreign yarn was Rs. 7.3 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8 lakhs quinquennial average. The cost of a pound of yarn worked out at Re. 1-0-3 as compared with Re. 1-4-0 last year.

47. Hand-spun yarn dropped in quantity and value. During the year, 17 thousand pounds were imported from Bombay and Madras for 8 thousand rupees as against 19 thousand pounds valued at Rs. 12 thousand, a pound being put down at Re. 0-8-0 as against Re. 0-10-3 last year.

48. The piece-goods market was beset with many difficulties arising from foreign competition. Japanese cotton trade organisation urged their nationals to export more and more to India. Quantities were determined by that body and the exporters who did not fulfil the terms stipulated were fined. Under such conditions the Japanese textile goods tried to flood the Indian market. However, local mills and the Indian mills vied with Japan and succeeded in lowering the intake from foreign mills. The mill-made goods imported into these Dominions were worth Rs. 1,51,72,183, a drop of Rs. 14 lakhs on the quinquennial average. The hand-made cloth imported was for Rs. 42 lakhs as against Rs. 47½ lakhs in 1347 F. or 49.6 lakhs average for the quinquennium. The fall does not mean reduced consumption of cloth. It indicates the drop in the price level. There was a heavy stock with merchants and the fall in price caused an unhealthy situation. Business seemed to be unprofitable in dhoties and grey cloth. The average price of a yard of grey, white and coloured goods in Bombay according to the declared value there was B.G. Re. 0-2-9 last year. At the rate of O.S. Re. 0-3-1 this year, the linear measurement of the imported cloth, piece-goods, mill and hand-made, roughly represent 100,500,000 yards or 6.3 yards 'per caput' for an estimated population of 16 millions in 1348 Fasli.

49. The local mills accounted for a turn-over of 46,89,500 yards of cloth in 1348 F. as compared with 47,666,000 yards in the preceding year. This meant 2.9 yards of cloth 'per caput.'

Piece-goods
(Rs. 193 lakhs).

50. The handloom industry continued to be active and in the absence of actual figures for determining their output only a fair estimate can be made with data available from different sources.

51. The local mills do very little use of the imported yarn and it is therefore safe to assume that the Indian yarn imported is all consumed by the handloom industry, which also takes a part of the local mill-made yarn. During the year under review the weaving mills produced 21,541,000 lbs. of yarn which at the average rate of 4 yards a lb. should have given 86,164,000 yards whereas the mills accounted for an output of 45,896,000 yards of cloth only. The yarn representing the balance may be credited to the cottage looms. The imported yarn of Indian origin represented 33,414,824 yards. Thus the total cottage industry yielded 76,620,000 yards or 4.8 yards per caput. Deducting from them the export in yarn and cloth, the local population had 12.5 yards per caput as compared with 12.8 yards in 1347 F. (The calculation has been made for an estimated population of 16 millions in 1346 F.). The details are given in the subjoined statement:—

	1348 F. (1938-39)	1347 F. (1937-38)
<i>Import</i>		
Approximate in yds. ..	100,500,000	106,006,000
Per caput in yds. ..	6.3	6.7
<i>Mill production</i>		
Approximate in yds. ..	45,896,000	47,666,000
Per caput in yds. ..	2.9	3.0
<i>Handloom production</i>		
Approximate in yds. ..	76,626,000	68,560,000
Per caput in yds. ..	4.8	4.3
<i>Total</i>		
Approximate in yds. ..	223,022,000	222,241,000
Per caput in yds. ..	14.0	14.0
<i>Deduct export</i>		
Yds.	41,280,000	19,150,000
Per caput	2.6	1.2
Available for local use	181,742,000	203,091,000
Per caput in yds. ..	12.5	12.8

52. Although in several parts of these Dominions cotton durries are manufactured as a cottage industry the demand is greater than the supply: hence durries are imported, the value of the intake in the year under report being Rs. 2.17 thousand. This, however, shows a fall on the previous year as well as on the quinquennium (Rs. 2,57 thousand).

Durries
(Rs. 12.7 lakhs).

53. Cotton rope imported in the year shows a gradual decline evidencing the development of local industry. In 1348 F. 524 maunds were taken for Rs. 12 thousand as compared with the quinquennial average of 841 maunds and Rs. 30 thousand respectively.

Cotton Rope
(Rs. 12,000).

54. Sewing thread imported during the year was for Rs. 1.6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1.5 lakhs last year. Thread-making for sewing purposes is not a local industry: hence all the requirements are met from imports.

Sewing Thread
(Rs. 1.6 lakhs).

55. The import value has steadily dropped since 1343 F. The year's declared value amounted to Rs. 5.8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6.2 lakhs in the quinquennium. Drapery goods of various description such as woollen, silk and linen and ribbons of foreign manufacture appear to be steadily replaced by local varieties.

Haberdashery-
and Millinery
(Rs. 5.8 lakhs).

56. Hemp in raw form and in ropes and twines was 24 thousand maunds in weight and Rs. 2.1 lakhs in value; as compared with the respective quinquennial averages of 23 thousand maunds and Rs. 1.9 lakhs.

Hemp
(Rs. 2.1 lakhs).

57. Raw jute and yarn imported was nearly the same as in the previous year. There being no jute cultivation or manufacturing industry in these Dominions, the yarn and fibre obtained from Bengal are for minor purposes such as mending of sacks, etc. The value of these imports was Rs. 5 thousand as compared with Rs. 4 thousand last year. The reason for the higher value for

Jute
(Rs. 20.45 lakhs).

a like quantity of import is the rise of price of all jute manufactures owing to war demand. The same is true of gunnies and new and old hessian goods imported. The value of such amounted to Rs. 20.4 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21.8 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

58. Malabar continued to be the principal source of supply of cocoanut coir and coir-matt-ing. The value of import amounted to 6 thousand rupees as compared with 5 thousand rupees in the preceding quinquennium.

Cocoanut Coir
(Rs. 6,000).

59. The total value of silk goods in all forms amounted to Rs. 25.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26.9 lakhs for the preceding quinquennium. The details of the import during the year are:—

Silk
(Rs. 25 5 lakhs).

Goods.	1348 F.	5 years' average.
Raw silk Indian	.. 1.8 lakhs.	2.7 lakhs.
Foreign	.. 3.9 "	5.8 "
Yarn, Indian	.. 0.1 "	0.2 "
Foreign	.. 1.6 "	1.4 "
Piece-goods	.. 18.0 "	22.1 "

These comparative figures show that the year's intake was less than in the quinquennium in all respects except in the case of foreign yarn. This suggests that local silk industry is developing and that the use of home-made goods is becoming more popular. Indian imports were very largely from China through Burma, Japanese exports having declined considerably as a result of imposition of heavy import duty by the Government of India. The price of a lb. of Indian raw silk was Rs. 3-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2-9-0 last year, while that of foreign silk was Rs. 4-10-0 as against Rs. 4-5-0 last year.

60. During the year the import of Indian yarn dropped by nearly 60 per cent. in quantity and the value by 57 per cent. upon last year. The fall in this case was more than made good by the foreign yarn. The quantity and value of import exceeded those of last year by 194 and 125 per cent. respectively. The price of Indian yarn worked out at Rs. 4-1-0 as against Rs. 5-15-0 a lb. last year; while that of the foreign yarn was Rs. 2-13-0 a lb. as compared with Rs. 3-11-0 last year.

61. Silk piece-goods of all description were for the value of Rs. 18 lakhs as compared with Rs. 22.1 lakhs in 1347 F. Imports were very largely from China. Internal demand for raw silk having increased, Japan could not send to India as much as before. It is also of interest to note that with a view to develop the Indian industry the Government of India levied customs duty on such imports as came through Burma duty-free. Italy and Japan were also the principal suppliers of silk goods.

62. The demand for artificial silk has declined from Rs. 25.6 lakhs in 1346 F. and Rs. 22.1 lakhs last year to Rs. 18 lakhs in the year under review. These goods were of Japanese and Chinese origin and the fall in imports is attributed to restrictions in the above countries in the manufacture of artificial silk and cotton goods mixed with silk for export purposes. Raw and spun material was valued at Rs. 4.4 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5.1 lakhs in the preceding year while manufactured goods were for Rs. 14.6 lakhs as against Rs. 16.5 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

63. Wool, raw and manufactured, was for Rs. 4.8 lakhs as against Rs. 6.4 lakhs in 1347 F. Of the total 95 per cent. represented the value of rugs, blankets and others. Australian wool, which usually fed the Indian mills, diminished in quantity during the year. Knitting wool was very largely from Japan; Poland and the United Kingdom being the largest suppliers of worsted woollen and piece-goods. The consignment of rugs, blankets and other woollen manufactures was mostly Indian. Foreign rugs and carpets were not in demand in India so much as in former years. Japan and Germany also supplied woollen shawls and lohis.

64. The import of food-grains and pulses such as oat, wheat, jawar, rice, gram and tuar far exceeded that of 1347 F. The quantity amounted to 3,883 thousand maunds as compared with 2,869 thousand maunds in the preceding year, or 34 per cent. rise. Owing to abnormal rains in the south-west monsoon

the area and yield of food crops were not up to expectations. The value of the imports was Rs. 1,41.3 lakhs as against Rs. 1,12.4 lakhs last year. The triennial averages are compared with the present year's figures for the import of grains and pulses below:—

(THOUSANDS OMITTED)				
Grain Pulses	1348 F (1938-39)		3 YEARS' AVERAGE	
	Mds.	Value in Rs.	Mds.	Value in Rs.
Oat, barley and sago .	38	161	39	171
Wheat and wheat flour	276	1,148	237	985
Jawar and jawar flour	1,041	3,340	121	385
Rice ..	2,182	8,070	1,454	6,726
Paddy	47	89	36	66
Gram, dal and flour ..	183	808	255	1,124
Others	115	519	118	491
Total ..	3,883	14,135	2,260	9,898

65. More wheat was imported in grain and flour than in the previous year, the actual quantity being 276 thousand maunds as compared with 246 thousand maunds in 1347 F. an increase of 12.2 per cent. Wheat came from the Central Provinces and the United Provinces while flour imports were traceable to Bombay Port. The value of the intake thus amounted to Rs. 11.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 10.2 lakhs last year, a rise of 12.1 per cent.

66. Jawar and jawar flour import far exceeded last year's figures in quantity and value. As noted in an earlier paragraph jawar was in great demand during the end of the year to meet an emergency caused by shortage of food-stuffs in certain parts of the Dominions. Bombay was the chief supplier of this food-grain. The import amounted to 1,041 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 33.4 lakhs as compared with 82 thousand maunds for Rs. 2.6 lakhs in 1347 F.

67. Rice, which came largely from the Madras Presidency, also showed a rise on the previous year both in volume and price. The total receipt amounted to 2,182 thousand maunds as compared with 2,049 thousand maunds in 1347 F., a rise of 6.5 per cent. The declared value of the consignment was Rs. 80.7 lakhs as compared with Rs. 77.6 lakhs last year, an increase of 4 per cent.

68. The intake of pulses from abroad greatly diminished during the year. As compared with last year the fall in quantity and value was 43.7 per cent. and 45 per cent. respectively, while on the triennial average the drop was 28 per cent. both in respect of quantity and value.

69. Miscellaneous grain imports increased from 98 thousand maunds for Rs. 4.7 lakhs in 1347 F. to 115 thousand maunds for Rs. 5.2 lakhs in the year under review.

70. The trade position of these Dominions in food-grains would be incomplete without a comparison of production with export figures. The statement given below shows the yield in thousands of maunds of food-grains in the year under review with that of the previous year.

Years	Production	Import	Deduct export	Net balance
1348 F. .	62,468	3,388	2,679	63,672
1347 F. ..	62,356	2,869	363	61,591

(Note:—Wheat, rice, jawar, barley, bajra, maize and gram in the production and all grains and pulses in the import and export statements are taken into account).

71. The total declared value of oils imported was roughly the same as in 1347 F. The different classes of oils under this head are mineral oils and vegetable oils. The mineral oils consist of kerosene oil, fuel oil, crude oil, lubricating oil and petrol while the vegetable oils represent cocoanut oil, linseed oil and other oils. Among the mineral oils kerosene is supplied by Burma,

Borneo, Sumatra and Iran. During the year the import of all mineral oils was 9,784 thousand gallons as compared with 10,225 thousand gallons in 1347 F. The details of quantity and value are given in thousands in the subjoined statement:—

Oils	1348 FASLI		5 YEAR'S AVERAGE (1343-47 FASLI)	
	Gallons	Rs.	Gallons	Rs.
Kerosene	4,909	3,988	5,102	3,715
Fuel and crude oils ..	1,525	573	1,296	480
Lubricating oil ..	550	560	358	458
Petrol	2,800	3,959	3,673	3,338
Total ..	9,784	9,075	10,429	7 980

The price of a gallon of kerosene oil was Re. 0-12-7 just one pie less than in 1347 F., and yet the quantity imported dropped by six per cent. The reason for the fall was probably due to introduction of electric lighting in some more towns during the year.

72. The imports of fuel oils and crude oil were from Burma and Borneo. During the year 1,525 thousand gallons were obtained for Rs. 5.7 lakhs as compared with 1,713 thousand gallons worth Rs. 6.4 lakhs last year. Though the year's quantity was less than in 1347 F. it was a rise upon the quinquennial indent by 17.6 per cent. The value of a gallon rose from Re. 0-5-10 in 1347 F. to Re. 0-6-0.

73. Lubricating oils also were obtained from Burma and Borneo. The United States of America also sent a small supply. The total quantity imported was 550 thousand gallons costing Rs. 5.6 lakhs as compared with 462 thousand gallons worth Rs. 5.6 lakhs a rise in bulk and value upon the previous year by 19 per cent. and 0.4 per cent. respectively. A gallon of lubricating and batching oils was Re. 1-0-3 as compared with Re. 1-3-4 in 1347 Fasli.

74. There was a decline in the import of petrol. The fall was not peculiar to Hyderabad alone. India's intake dropped in 1938-39 by 23 per cent. The total bulk obtained for these Dominions was 2,800 thousand gallons as against 2,831 thousand gallons, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. The value of the import was Rs. 39.6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 38.4 lakhs or 3 per cent. rise. Petrol was supplied principally by Borneo. A gallon was valued at Re. 1-6-7 as compared with Re. 1-6-0 in 1347 Fasli.

75. The total quantity of vegetable oils imported in the year amounted to 89 thousand maunds, the same as in the previous year, whereas the declared value of the consignment was Rs. 17.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16.4 lakhs in 1347 F. The details of the import are compared with those for the preceding quinquennium below:—

Vegetable oils	(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)			
	Maunds	Value in Rs.	Maunds	Value in Rs.
Cocoanut oil ..	74	1,488	62	1,193
Linseed ..	2	30	2	39
Others ..	13	236	13	162

Cocoanut not being grown in these Dominions on a commercial scale the oil which is regarded as a good substitute for vegetable ghee is imported from the West Coast of India, chiefly from Cochin and Travancore. Oil presses on a small scale have come into existence in Hyderabad City and supply a limited quantity. The import during the year amounted to 74 thousand maunds as compared with 69 thousand maunds in 1347 F. and 62 thousand maunds in the quinquennium preceding the year under review. This shows the increasing demand for cocoanut oil. A maund of oil rose from Rs. 19-15-6 in 1347 F. to Rs. 20-1-8 in the year under review. This was due to the elimination of Ceylon's price-cutting competition which characterised the trade in the previous year.

76. Linseed oil import is diminishing in bulk year by year indicating the gradual development of local industry. During the year under review 1,999 maunds were imported as compared with 2,245 maunds last year. The declared value was Rs. 29.5 thousand rupees as against Rs. 34.1 thousand in 1347 F. The price of a maund worked out at Rs. 14-12 as compared with Rs. 15-3 in 1347 Fasli.

77. The other unclassified oils are karanja, castor and sesamum, which, in bulk, amounted to 12.6 thousand maunds for Rs. 2.4 lakhs as compared with 17.9 thousand maunds for Rs. 2.3 lakhs in the preceding year.

78. As stated in Chapter I the sugar industry in India is the largest in the world, and during the year it consolidated its position by adopting better marketing methods. Despite a reduction in duty the price went up at the beginning of the year. Java sugar arrived in large quantities and sent down the price. Early in September (Aban) the price went up again. There was increased production in the factories. In Hyderabad, the sugar factory manufactured sugar valued at Rs. 95 lakhs. This accounted for a smaller quantity of import. The total quantity of refined sugar, gur, etc., imported amounted to 9.5 lakhs maunds valued at Rs. 80.4 lakhs as compared with 11.6 lakhs maunds for Rs. 1,01.9 lakhs in 1347 F. The details are set forth below:—

(FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

Sugar	1348 FASLI		5 YEARS' AVERAGE 1348-47 F.	
	Maunds	Value in Rs.	Maunds	Value in Rs.
Refined sugar ..	508	5,836	548	6,591
Jaggery ..	441	2,208	826	1,935
Molasses ..	1	1	Less than a thousand.	

The drop in the preceding year in the bulk of refined sugar was by 24.3 per cent. and that in value by 24.6 per cent. indicating that the local sugar mill supplied 24 per cent. of local requirements. A maund of sugar

was about Rs. 11.8 as compared with Rs. 11.9 last year. Out of the total quantity of refined sugar produced locally and imported (*viz.*, 119,336+507,611=626,947 maunds) 15,429 maunds were exported leaving for local consumption 611,518 maunds or 3 lbs. per head of population per annum.

79. Jaggery imported amounted to 441 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 22 lakhs as compared with 490 thousand maunds for Rs. 24.5 lakhs in 1347 F. In all cane-growing districts gur-making is a cottage industry. In the absence of figures for manufacture it is not possible to estimate properly the local consumption per caput.

80. Molasses is the uncrystallised syrup produced in sugar manufacture. The import is too small to need description. Only 702 maunds for Rs. 1,361 were imported as compared with 257 maunds for Rs. 530 in 1347 Fasli.

81. The Indian iron and steel industry lost the boom which characterised it last year. At the same time the industry did not face the severity of competition of foreign countries as in the previous years. Prices settled down, the demand was normal and production was on a high level. The total import value of all goods coming under this category was 70.7 lakhs as compared with Rs. 76.7 lakhs, a fall of 7.7 per cent. on the preceding year and 7.6 per cent. on the quinquennium. The details of imports under different heads are given below, the figures being in thousands:—

Metal & Ores	1348 FASLI		5 YEARS' AVERAGE 1343-1347 FASLI	
	Mds	Value	Mds.	Value
Aluminium	3	211	3	217
Brass ..	26	1,056	42	1,420
Copper ..	5	209	12	399
German silver	1	63	1	67
Iron and steel	495	4,699	686	5,106
Lead ..	2	24	1	18
Tin, silver..	44	528	18	264
Zinc ..	17	227	12	158
Others ..	4	85	2	105

82. Aluminium wrought and unwrought was 3 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 211 thousand as compared with a like quantity for Rs. 208 thousand in 1347 F. For some years the bulk of the annual indent has centred round 3 thousand maunds and value Rs. 2.1 lakhs. Unwrought goods represented blocks and sheets. Wrought goods in the form of vessels were valued at Rs. 2 lakhs.

83. Brass goods, wrought and unwrought, such as ingots, blocks, bars and sheets, imported were 26 thousand maunds for Rs. 10.6 lakhs, as compared with 33 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 13 lakhs in the previous year. The fall in price is noticeable.

84. The import of copper goods diminished both in quantity and value from 8.5 thousand maunds in 1347 F. to 4.9 thousand maunds and from Rs. 3.1 lakhs to Rs. 2.1 lakhs respectively. Owing to war conditions the price of unwrought material went up from Rs. 27-3-0 per maund last year to Rs. 33-8-0 in the year under review.

85. German silver, wrought and unwrought, weighed one thousand maunds valued at Rs. 63 thousand. This indicates a small drop on the previous year.

86. Iron and steel goods imported comprised pig-iron, rods and bars, galvanised iron sheets and other manufactures. The weight of the total consignment was 495 thousand maunds as compared with 548 thousand maunds in 1347 F. The value of imports decreased by 7.7 per cent. from Rs. 50.9 lakhs in 1347 F. to 46.9 lakhs in the year under review. The details of the value of imports of iron and steel goods are:—

Items	MAUNDS		VALUE IN RS.	
	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.
Pig iron	688	1,429	5,094	5,636
Iron rods and bars ..	66,952	55,782	473,002	418,647
Iron sheets and plates	77,000	126,491	761,989	1,183,880
Steel rods and sheets ..	111,428	183,221	752,314	728,287
Others	238,358	231,575	2,706,208	2,757,270

87. Though pig-iron imported dropped in quantity by about 50 per cent. the value has remained high, the price of a maund being Rs. 7.6 as in 1348 F. compared with about Rs. 4 in the previous year. Iron rods and bars on the other hand did not soar in price as much as pig-iron. Rods and bars weighing 67 thousand maunds were obtained for Rs. 4.7 lakhs as contrasted with 56 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 4.2 lakhs last year. The import of iron sheets and plates decreased by 40 per cent. in quantity and by 35.6 per cent. in value.

88. The price of steel rods and sheets went up while the quantity of import diminished. During the year under review the consignment represented 111 thousand maunds as against 133 thousand maunds last year the respective values thereof being Rs. 7.5 lakhs and Rs. 7.3 lakhs. Other manufactured articles of iron and steel description were 238 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 27 lakhs—a rise in quantity of 3 per cent. and fall in value of 2 per cent.

89. The production of salt in India was on a high level and the output was 3 per cent. more than in the previous year, and Hyderabad imported very largely salt of Indian manufacture and India herself supplemented her stock with supplies from Liverpool, Aden and East Africa. The import of edible salt amounted to 2,051 thousand maunds for Rs. 68.4 lakhs as compared with 1,803 thousand maunds for Rs. 60.1 lakhs last year—an increase of 13.7 per cent. in quantity as well as in value on last year. The per caput consumption was 10.2 lbs. as against 9 lbs. last year. The price of a maund was the same as in the last year, *viz.*, Rs. 3.5 per maund.

90. Except Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the other parts of India manufactured salt. The duty on salt from 1907 to 1916 was Re. 1 per maund. During the Great War (1914-18) shipping was unavailable and the price of salt soared up phenomenally. The Taxation Enquiry Committee of India recommended that India should be made self-sufficient in respect of salt supplies. This case was referred to the Tariff Board which recommended certain measures for the stabilisation of prices. The financial stringency led to an increase in the duty to

Re. 1-4-0. In the budget of 1923 the Government proposal to raise the duty to Rs. 2-8-0 was rejected by the Assembly but was carried through by certification by the Governor-General. In 1924, however, the Assembly exercised the option given to it by the Government in favour of reducing the salt tax to Re. 1-4-0 per maund as an alternative to reduction in the Provincial contributions. The Government of India passed the "Salt Additional Import Duties Act" in 1931 and the duty was raised to Re. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931 due to a surcharge of 25 per cent. on the existing rate. Until then the excise duty and import duty on salt were similar. The duty which was levied in accordance with this Act was reduced slightly in 1933-34 and finally abolished in 1936. During this period (1931-36) the Indian Salt Industry enjoyed a measure of protection. Prices dropped by 50 to 60 per cent. Internal price-cutting competition ensued. Liverpool tried to dominate the Indian market by granting private rebates. All this was short-lived.

In March 1933 the Customs duty was reduced and in 1936 the import duty was also reduced. Thus the tariff policy of the Government of India is solely responsible for price fluctuations. For instance, the duty in British India was Rs. 2-8-0 per maund in 1923, Re. 1-4-0 in 1924 and Re. 1-9-0 in 1931.

The salt market of Hyderabad is affected not only by the changing customs tariff rates but also by the railway freight. The actual cost of a maund (40 seers) of salt, says a Customs official, is Re. 0-4-6 to which are added British India duty of Rs. 1-9-0, railway freight Re. 0-15-2 war tax Re. 0-2-0 and Hyderabad Government duty of Re. 0-9-0; thus raising the price of a maund to B.G. Rs. 3-7-8 or B.G. Rs. 11-7-0 per palla (wholesalers, profits extra).

91. The other salts which were meant for industrial purposes were valued at Rs. 52.5 thousand as compared with Rs. 39 thousand last year—a rise of 35 per cent.

92. The total maundage of fresh and dry fruits and vegetables imported was 8.8 lakhs as compared with 10.5 lakhs maunds in 1347 F., or 10.1 lakhs maunds, the quinquennial average. The value of the

Fruits and
Vegetables
(Rs. 42.5 lakhs).

imports in the year under review was Rs. 42.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45.8 lakhs in 1347 F. or 56.5 lakhs quinquennial average. The fall may be attributed to the increased impetus given to fruit and vegetable cultivation in these Dominions. Roughly 700 thousand acres of land are put under fruit and garden crops every year. Encouragement is afforded for exports by the railway by lowering freight charges during seasons. Still there is considerable headway to make for these Dominions to become self-sufficient for fruits. The details of imports for the year are compared with those for the preceding quinquennium in the following table:—

Items	THOUSAND MAUNDS		THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1348 F.	Average 5 years	1348 F.	Average 5 years
Fresh fruits ..	250	198	882	778
Cocoanuts (fresh) ..	280	245	630	610
Dry cocoanuts .	106	114	888	1,330
Fresh vegetables ..	46	78	236	339
Dry fruits and vegetables .	106	114	1,282	1,523
Flower plants ..	.	..	33	39
Betel leaves ..	89	86	296	289

93. The import of fresh fruits is usually from the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay. The quantity taken in the year under review was 30 per cent. more than in the previous year and the value 10 per cent. upon 1347 F.

94. The price-cutting competition between Ceylon and India which characterised the cocoanut trade of 1347 F. was settled by agreement in 1348 F. and the exports of Malabar nuts with shell and without shell formed part of the consignment received in Hyderabad, the intake amounting to 386 thousand maunds as compared with 404 thousand maunds in 1347 F. a fall of

4.2 per cent. The total value of the consignment was 6 per cent. less than in the previous year. The price of maund of fresh nuts improved from Rs. 2-3-9 in 1347 F. to Rs. 2-4-0 and that of dry copras from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-6-0 in the same period.

95. There has been a definite fall for some years in the import of fresh vegetables pointing to the fact that increasing attention has been paid to the raising of vegetables in these Dominions. In the year under review the imported quantity represented only 60 per cent. of the quinquennial average, the actual being 46 thousand maunds, very largely from Mysore and Bombay. The value of the import amounted to Rs. 2.4 lakhs the same as in 1347 F.

96. Dry fruits and vegetables imported as shown in the table above also dropped in bulk and value by 17 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively. Dry fruits are usually imported from overseas and North India.

97. Flower plants came from the nurseries in Bombay and Mysore and the value of import in the year under review amounted to Rs. 33 thousand as compared with 41.6 thousand in 1347 F.

98. The import of betel leaves slightly dropped in bulk by 0.7 per cent. and in value by 1 per cent. as compared with 1347 F. though on the quinquennium the import during the year was a rise.

99. In the category of spices come betel-nuts, cloves, ginger, nutmeg, pepper, catechu, dry chillies, cardamum and other vegetable products. Among these ginger, dry chillies and miscellaneous vegetable products which go to make up the condiments are cultivated here to some extent. The others are wholly imported from other parts of India, especially Madras, Cochin and Travancore.

Spices
(Rs. 41.1 lakhs).

100. The total maundage of spices imported was 277 thousand as compared with 258 thousand in 1347 F.—an increase of 7 per cent.—quinquennial average being 212 thousand maunds. The value of the import during the year represented 1 per cent. rise on 1347 F.

101. The betel-nut supply came from the Malabar Coast and the year's intake was 2 per cent. less than in 1347 F. The value was Rs. 13.9 lakhs as against Rs. 14.9 lakhs last year. A maund of betel-nut dropped from Rs. 15.9 last year to 15.2 in the year under review.

102. Owing to fall in the price of cloves a much larger quantity than in the previous year was obtained, the bulk representing 37 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The declared value was Rs. 4.1 lakhs as against Rs. 4.9 lakhs or 14.8 per cent. less, a maund costing Rs. 25 as compared with Rs. 54-6-0. The boycott of Zanzibar cloves was amicably settled, hence the fall in price. Ginger is principally an Indian product in dry and green form. Here again the price fell markedly. The quantity increased by 8.4 per cent. while the value decreased by 43.7 per cent. Nutmeg was valued at Rs. 30 thousand as against 35 thousand last year. Pepper import was from Malabar and Colombo. The quantity diminished by nearly 7 per cent. and the value also by a like per cent. in comparison with 1347 F.

103. The import value of catechu was Rs. 2.7 lakhs for 8,346 maunds as contrasted with Rs. 2.6 lakhs for 6,791 maunds in the preceding year. The price of a maund declined from Rs. 39.2 in 1347 F. to Rs. 32.8.

104. Chillies form an important garden crop in these Dominions. During the year under review nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres were devoted to chilly cultivation and still the demand exceeded the local supply. Assuming the yield to be 20 lakhs maunds and adding to it the import of 33,617 maunds and deducting from the total the export of 235,304 maunds, there were left for local consumption 1,798 thousand maunds at the rate of 9 lbs. per head of population. The import was higher than in 1347 F. by 169 per cent. in quantity and 182 per cent. in value, the price of a maund was Rs. 12-8-0 as against Rs. 11-15-0 last year.

105. The year's consignments of spices and their value are given in the table below with comparative figures for the preceding five years in thousands.

[Chart.

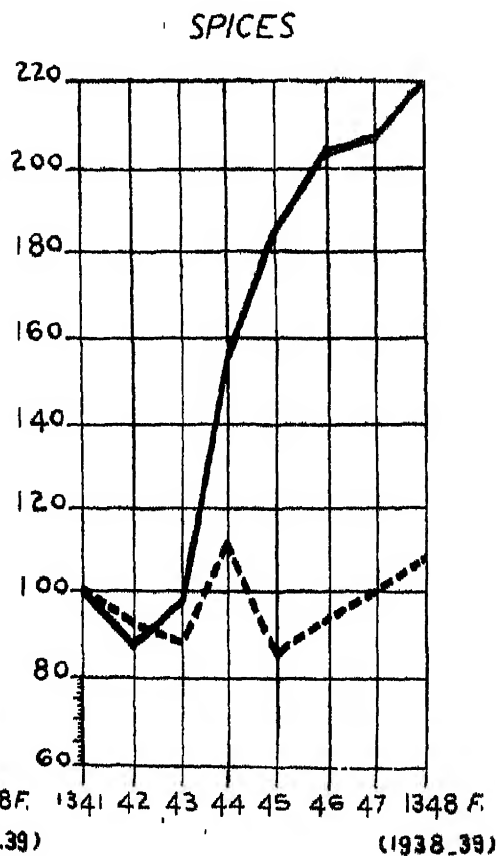
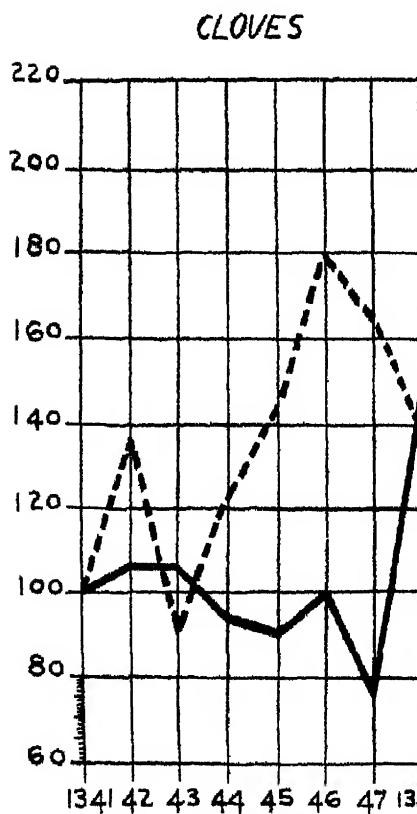
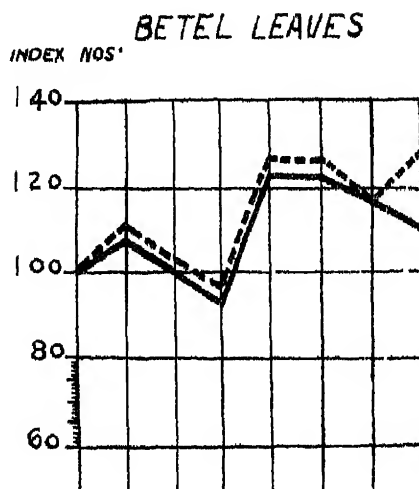
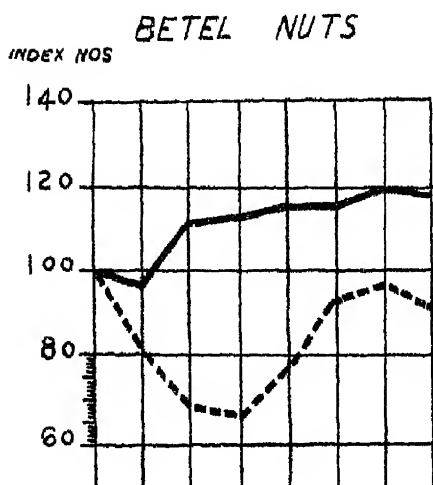
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IMPORT

1341 TO 1348 F. (1931.32 TO 1938.39)

QUANTITY IN MDS: _____

VALUE IN RS: _____



(1938.39)

(1938.39)

Spices	1348 FASLI (1938-39)		5 YEAR'S AVERAGE	
	Mds.	Value	Mds.	Value
Betel nut	92	1,893	89	1,224
Cloves	16	415	10	435
Ginger	4	45	4	83
Nutmeg	1	30	1	28
Pepper	4	74	4	86
Catechu	8	271	7	243
Dry Chillies ..	34	420	14	140
Cardamum	2	457	2	560
Others	116	1,008	97	928

The chart facing this page illustrates the trend of imports in bulk and value since 1341 F. of betel leaves and nuts, cloves and spices.

106. As noted in the previous year's review cinema films are imported on a contract basis and returned after the show. The Customs Department levies duty according to the nature of the film and the period of time it is retained by the indenter; for the purpose of duty, silent films are valued at Re. 0-2-0 a foot, and sound films at Re. 0-8-0 a foot. The duty is Re. 0-10-0 per cent. if kept for a month, Re. 1-4-0 for two months and Rs. 2-3-0 for six months and Rs. 5 thereafter. During the year 17,762,734 feet length of films valued at Rs. 36.2 lakhs were obtained as compared with 17,872,002 feet for Rs. 39 lakhs on 1347 F. The duty realised by the Government amounted to Rs. 24 thousand as compared with Rs. 25 thousand last year. The length and value of the film indented for during the year are compared with those for the preceding seven years in the following table:—

Years			Length in thousand feet	Value in thousand Rs.
1348 F.	..	..	17,763	36,25
1347 F.	..	..	17,872	39,06
1346 F.	..	..	15,906	34,34
1345 F.	..	..	15,592	28,98
1344 F.	..	..	18,124	26,41
1343 F.	..	..	15,347	22,38
1342 F.	..	..	14,508	21,33
1341 F.	..	..	13,898	20,27

107. Vehicles excluding locomotives represented push bicycles, motor cycles, mechanically propelled vehicles, motor cars, motor buses and lorries, aeroplanes and other means of transport either in complete form or in parts and sections. The import value of such vehicles during the year dropped by 6.7 per cent. from Rs. 31.6 lakhs in 1347 F. to 29.04 lakhs. Owing to European political situation the price of vehicles and their accessories went up: hence the fall in imports. The details of the consignments are:—

Vehicles	NUMBER		VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average
Bicycles complete .	1,550	3,058	58	154
Bicycles parts ..	..	..	449	544
Motor cycles .	54	81	31	45
Motor cars .	656	640	1,524	1,510
Motor buses and lorries	155	118	237	261
Motor accessories ..	..	..	455	462
Aeroplanes and parts	..	.	..	10
Other vehicles ..	3,435	3,240	190	167

From the above statement it is evident that as compared with the preceding five years the number of bicycles imported has dropped in number to half with a corresponding decrease in value. The decrease is partly due to the fact that bicycle frames are made locally in an increasing number and other parts are imported and fitted. It is also partly due to wide expansion of other form of cheap and safe vehicular traffic. The price of a complete cycle was Rs. 37-2-0 as compared with Rs. 41-10-0 in 1347 F. The value of bicycle parts imported amounted to Rs. 4.5 lakhs as compared with the quinquennial average of Rs. 5.4 lakhs.

108. Motor cycles rose in number from 44 in 1347 F. to 54 or 23 per cent. and the value by 48 per cent. The price of a cycle being Rs. 574 as against Rs. 472 in 1347 Fasli.

109. Although motor cars imported in 1348 F. were more in number than the preceding five years' average, they were 8 per cent. less than in 1347 F. The declared value of cars dropped by 12 per cent. on the previous year. The average cost of a car worked out at Rs. 2.23 thousand as against Rs. 2.315 last year, a part of the consignment being used cars from Bombay and Madras.

110. The imported number of motor buses and lorries was 155 as compared with 89 in 1347 F. and their respective values being Rs. 237 thousand and Rs. 206 thousand, the price of a vehicle being Rs. 1,530 as against Rs. 2,316 last year. The buses were mostly used ones from the neighbouring cities of British India.

111. A drop in the import value of parts and accessories of cars by 3.6 per cent. occurred in the year under review.

112. No aeroplanes or parts thereof were recorded to have been imported.

The other vehicles which do not come in the foregoing categories numbered 3,435 as compared with 3,159 in 1347 F., their respective values being Rs. 1.9 lakhs and Rs. 1.8 lakhs.

113. There is a regular and continuous importation of the machinery in the Dominions due to the public enterprise and the industrialisation policy of the Government. The following are the details in this category:—

Machinery
(Rs. 27.7 lakhs)

[Statement.

Machines	VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES		
	1348 F. 1938-39	1347 F. 1937-38	1342-46 F. 5 years' average
Oil engines . . .	238	140	143
Steam engines and road rollers . .	171	133	41
Electric machines . . .	11	50	10
Agricultural machines and ploughs	212	140	163
Boilers . . .	17	38	28
Sugar-cane mills . . .	31	13	94
Printing machinery . . .	20	24	21
Oil crushing machines . . .	125	81	40
Rice mills . . .	30	22	29
Flour mills . . .	43	28	36
Saw mills . . .	2	2	4
Pumping and boring machines . .	36	28	20
Sewing machines . . .	328	246	243
Knitting machines . . .	3	1	2
Typewriters . . .	21	32	25
Others . . .	1,481	1,408	1,448
Total . . .	2,769	2,386	2,347

The machinery supplied was mostly from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany.

114. Tobacco cultivated in these Dominions in 1348 F. was 14,863 tons of which 39,706 maunds or 1,420 tons of raw tobacco were exported. The import of raw leaves was a lakh of maunds or 3,600 tons. Thus there were left for local consumption 17,043 tons. The value of imported raw and manufactured tobacco in the year

Tobacco
(Rs. 27.1 lakhs).

under review was Rs. 27.1 lakhs as against Rs. 27.7 lakhs last year. The detail of the imports are given below in thousand rupees:—

Items	Value of import	
	1348 F.	5 years' average.
Raw tobacco ..	10,44	11,31
Cigars ..	9,35	8,69
Cigarettes ..	7,36	4,39

The import value of the unmanufactured tobacco was down by 14.6 per cent. on 1347 F. indicating increasing use of local product. The intake of cigars also dropped by 10 per cent. from Rs. 10.4 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 9.3 lakhs. On the other hand the value of cigarettes imported increased by 4 per cent. from Rs. 5 lakhs in 1347 F. to Rs. 7.3 lakhs. Two cigarette factories are at work in Hyderabad and their manufacture amounted to 27,459 cases as compared with 29,580 cases in 1347 F. —in other words, 1,373 million cigarettes were made locally.

115. Oilman stores were imported for Rs. 20.9 lakhs in 1348 F. as compared with Rs. 19.9 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the consignment represented 112 thousand maunds as against 102 thousand maunds in 1347 F. The details in thousands are:—

Items	QUANTITY IN MDS.		VALUE IN RS.	
	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average
Canned food, etc. .	72	58	12,94	11,94
Ghee and butter .	2	3	10,87	96
Artificial ghee ..	37	25	6,94	6,53
Total ..	112	86	20,96	19,43

The quantity and value of canned food, fish and confectionery were nearly the same as in the previous year. In

the case of ghee and butter, while the quantity increased by 28 per cent. the price went up 26 per cent. Artificial ghee was imported in a larger quantity than in the previous year, the rise being 33 per cent. The declared value improved by 14 per cent. Ghee and butter are very largely from Gujerat while artificial ghee was supplied by Madras and Mysore. Some indigenous factories are also at work for the manufacture of vegetable ghee in these Dominions.

116. During the year the Government of India removed the revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. levied in 1931 on the protective duties and continued the protective duties though at a reduced rate. Paper, paste-boards, books, maps, etc., were bought for a declared value of Rs. 18.8 lakhs—a fall on the previous year by 15 per cent. India's imports from foreign countries also diminished in 1938-39 by 17 per cent. Paper alone accounted for a decrease of 13 per cent. very largely under printing paper. Cardboard value fell by 56 per cent., while books and maps went up by 4 per cent. Paper and paste-boards were of European origin the exporting countries being Norway, Sweden and Germany. Books, maps, etc., were in greater demand than in 1937 F. the value increasing by 34 thousand.

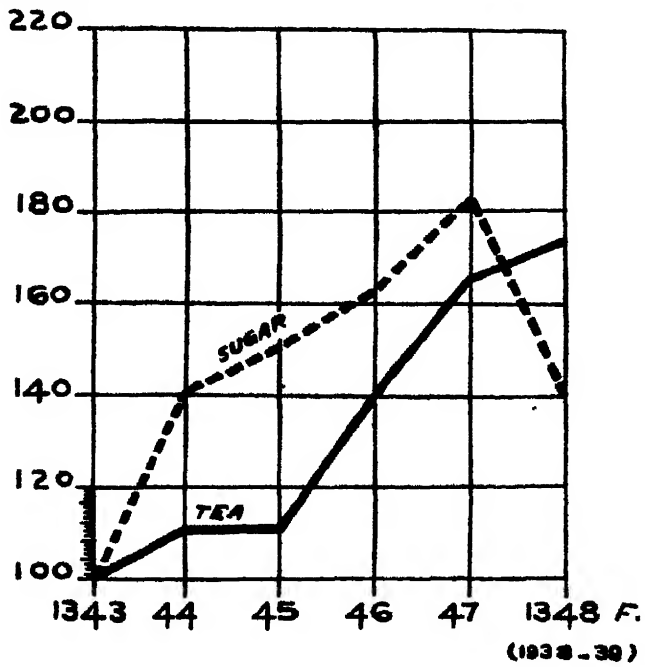
117. Drugs and medicines worth about Rs. 14.1 lakhs were indented for in the year under review—a rise of 2.3 per cent. on the preceding year; but as compared with the average for the preceding five years, the value slightly fell. Expansion of medical aid both by Government and private agencies accounted for a larger purchase. The principal suppliers were Germany and the United Kingdom.

118. Although the quantity of paints, colours, turpentine and varnishes purchased in the year was one thousand maunds less in weight than in the previous year, the price paid for the consignment was Rs. 56 thousand or 5 per cent. more than in 1937 F. The building boom in the capital city and the district towns was responsible for the increased intake.

NO: 12.

SUGAR & TEA IMPORTS

INDEX NOS: 1343 TO 48 F. (1933.34 TO 1938.39)



119. From the trade figures for the last five or six years it would appear that the number of horned cattle, sheep and goats and poultry imported has been diminishing. During the year 62,868 head of cattle and fowls were obtained from Bombay, Madras, Mysore and the Central Provinces, as compared with 66,459 in the previous year. The number is also slightly less than the average for the preceding five years. The animals and birds are classified below, the figures being in thousands:—

Items	1348 FASLI		5 YEARS' AVERAGE	
	No	Value	No.	Value
Horned cattle	38	952	45	898
Sheep and goats	14	49	12	37
Fowls	3	4	3	6
Others	7	95	3	104

Among the horned cattle are included bulls and cows 32 thousand, and buffaloes 6 thousand, as compared with 41 thousand and 4 thousand respectively in 1347 F. Their aggregate value was Rs. 9.5 lakhs which in comparison with Rs. 7.8 lakhs shows a fall of 18 per cent. The average price of a bull or cow works out at Rs. 25.

120. The number of sheep and goats dropped by well over a thousand but the declared value was up by about Rs. 3 thousand. The price of a sheep or goat was Rs. 3-8-0 as compared with Rs. 3 last year.

121. 170 camels were imported for Rs. 18.5 thousand as against 225 for Rs. 21.7 thousand in 1347 F.

122. Chickens, ducks and other domestic birds numbering 2,767 valued at Rs. 3,485 were imported, the respective figures for 1347 F. being 2,326 for Rs. 3,095.

123. Tea, as a beverage, is becoming increasingly popular as a result of intensive tea drinking campaign by the Tea Market Expansion Board. During the year 2,133,536 lbs. of tea were obtained for Rs. 10.9 lakhs, the

Animals
(Rs. 10.9 lakhs).

Tea
(Rs. 10.9 lakhs).

corresponding figures for 1347 F. being 2,040,106 lbs. and Rs. 10.7 lakhs, consumption per caput being 0.13 lbs. Madras and Ceylon were the principal suppliers of tea.

124. The value of import of wood and timber is gradually declining. Against the quinquennial average of Rs. 11.6 lakhs the year's intake was a 6 per cent. fall.

Wood and Timber
(Rs. 10.2 lakhs)

125. The details of the imports which were largely obtained from the Central Provinces and Berar are:—

			Value in thousand rupees	
			1348 F.	5 years average
Timber	..	..	6,12	6,50
Firewood	..	..	11	5
Manufactures	..	..	3,28	5,09
Wood for matches	..	..	71	

Although in the aggregate the import value for the year was less than that for 1347 F. the year's intake of timber was 4.2 per cent. above the figure for 1347 F. Likewise, firewood import went up by 85 per cent., while the value of manufactures dropped by 24 per cent. from Rs. 3.8 lakhs to Rs. 3.3 lakhs. All this represented furniture and other woodworks imported from Bombay and Madras. The prospects of the local forests supplying more and more wood suitable for match splinters and boxes being good, the import of the material from the Central Provinces decreased during the year by 33 per cent.

126. Wearing apparels such as hats, caps, bonnets, gold and silver thread, real and imitation, and old clothing, bought during the year were valued at Rs. 10.1 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11.5 lakhs last year. Gold and silver thread, real and imitation alone were for Rs. 4.4 lakhs as against Rs. 5.1 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

Apparels.
(Rs. 10.1 lakhs).

127. The value of goods, such as window glass, bangles, bottles and phials and other wares dropped by 11 per cent. on the previous year. The local glass factory increased its output during the year and this partly

Glassware
(Rs. 3.4 lakhs).

accounts for the fall in import. Manufacture of glass bangles is a hoary industry of this country: hence there has been a progressive diminution of the imports.

128. The demand for up-country boots and shoes is falling indicating development of local industry. The year's requirements were 681,871 pairs valued at Rs. 8.2 lakhs as compared with 729,780 pairs for Rs. 8.5 lakhs in 1347 F. The United Provinces were the principal suppliers of Indian made footwear while foreign imports were from Great Britain.

129. These Dominions paid a liquor bill of Rs. 6.5 lakhs in the year under review, of which 95 per cent. was the cost of foreign wine and spirits. As compared with 1347 F. the declared value of liquor was up by 4.3 per cent. The price of country wine was only Rs. 20 thousand. Local manufactures of alcoholic liquors were valued at Rs. 84 lakhs. Thus the population of Hyderabad numbering sixteen million consumed liquor, foreign and Indian costing Rs. 90.5 lakhs. Foreign liquors such as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, and other spirits are coming from the United Kingdom and Japan in increasing quantity every year.

The following table will be of interest as it shows how the imports of liquor and tea are regularly increasing in these Dominions year by year:—

Year	Liquor	Tea
1348 F. (1938-39)	.. 6.50	10.90
1347 F. (1937-38)	.. 6.25	10.68
1346 F. (1936-37)	.. 6.17	9.23
1345 F. (1935-36)	.. 6.06	7.57
1344 F. (1934-35)	.. 6.46	6.87
1343 F. (1933-34)	.. 6.28	6.12
1342 F. (1932-33)	.. 5.74	5.64

130. Instruments and apparatus imported were valued at 6.3 lakhs—a rise on 1347 F. of 4.1 per cent. The consignment represented wholly electrical goods from the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan.

Boots and Shoes
(Rs. 8.2 lakhs).

Liquor
(Rs. 6.5 lakhs).

Other Imports of
Merchandise
(Rs. 105 lakhs).

131. Rubber goods which do not include tyres and tubes were for Rs. 6.3 lakhs nearly the same as in the previous year.
Rubber goods.
132. The import of soaps, foreign and Indian was for Rs. 5.8 lakhs—an increase on last year by 5 per cent. This was all for toilet purposes. For washing and domestic use home-made soaps are popular.
Soap
133. Photo goods were for Rs. 5.4 lakhs as against Rs. 6 lakhs last year. The rise in price of foreign goods evidently acted as a deterrent.
Photo goods.
134. Owing to rise in prices the import of gold and silver bullion and other precious metals diminished from Rs. 21.1 lakhs in 1346 F. and Rs. 13.2 lakhs in 1347 F. to Rs. 4.6 lakhs in the year under review. Besides precious stones, set and unset, were imported for Rs. 2.2 lakhs.
Jewellery and precious metals.
135. The demand for perfumes is on the upgrade. The import value has gone up from Rs. 2 lakhs in 1341 F. to 2.8 lakhs in 1346 F., the rise being progressive year by year. The price of incense was around Rs. 1.6 lakhs as in the preceding year.
Perfumery
136. The import of hosiery definitely declined the declared value for 1348 F. being Rs. 4.5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5.4 lakhs. Local manufactures are slowly capturing the market.
Hosiery.
137. 'Other merchandise' consisted of oil-seeds, earthenware, chemicals, leathers, china-ware, belting, arms and ammunitions, matches, manures, dyeing and tanning materials, hides and skins, etc: The aggregate value of all such sundry goods was Rs. 62.7 lakhs as compared with Rs. 60.8 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.
Others.
138. The Railway department's bill for its imports was for Rs. 34.6 lakhs, the quinquennial average being Rs. 24.7 lakhs. The Government departments purchased goods for Rs. 34.4 lakhs as against Rs. 35 lakhs in 1347 F.
Duty-exempted Goods.

The intake of Singareni Collieries increased from Rs. 9.7 lakhs in 1346 F., Rs. 13 lakhs in 1347 Fasli to Rs. 18 lakhs. The British Garrison and the Residency accounted for goods valued at Rs. 29.3 lakhs as compared with Rs. 31.9 lakhs last year.

139. The four years' figures of such imports are given below in thousand rupees:—

Imports	1348 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.	1345 F.
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Departments ..	84,40	85,01	37,80	52,51
British Garrison and Residency	29 32	31,89	27,74	24,49
Singareni colliery ..	17,96	12,99	9,65	4,24
Railways .	34,57	25,72	37,00	20,27
Others ..	17,23	20,48	12,74	..

140. "Other" duty-exempted goods imported were valued at Rs. 17.2 lakhs, the previous year's figure being Rs. 20.4 lakhs.

CHAPTER III.

EXPORTS.

141. As pointed out in Chapter I, the exports of the Dominions during the year under review dropped to Rs. 13.6 crores from Rs. 14.6 crores in 1347 F. or 7.3 per cent. The decrease was sustained in the case of textiles (Rs. 83 lakhs), grains and pulses (Rs. 29 lakhs), spices (Rs. 13 lakhs), building materials (Rs. 1.8 lakhs), wood and timber (Rs. 1.6 lakhs). A few other items also accounted for lesser imports. The goods that showed a rise were leather (Rs. 13.2 lakhs), live-stock (Rs. 1.4 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 2.16 lakhs), bones and bonemeal manure, fruits and vegetables nearly a lakh each. Matches export figure, shown this year for the first time, is nearly 2 lakhs; miscellaneous items registered a rise of Rs. 63 lakhs. The nett drop, however, was one crore of rupees.

[*Statement.*

The following statement shows the values of exports in the order of their importance:—

Exports	VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES			P.C. of total exports
	1848 F.	1847 F.	1846 F.	
1. Oilseeds .	4,95,28	5,10,38	4,47,55	36.34
2. Textiles ..	3,71,60	4,58,95	7,08,98	27.76
3. Grains and pulses	96,41	1,25,48	1,22,75	7.09
4. Oils	69,72	57,63	69,69	5.13
5. Oil cake .	51,67	44,42	33,21	3.80
6. Leather	45,81	32,09	40,56	3.34
7. Coal and coke ..	45,18	45,65	35,25	3.33
8. Building materials	38,37	40,17	46,45	2.82
9. Animals	38,28	36,87	41,15	2.81
10. Spices .	22,69	35,83	23,73	1.67
11. Tobacco .	15,90	16,85	16,22	1.17
12. Forest produce .	9,30	9,51	11,01	0.68
13. Hides and skins	9,30	9,36	11,48	0.68
14. Wood and timber	6,49	8,09	6,79	0.48
15. Bones and bone-meal.	3,65	2,76	4,04	0.27
16. Sugar ..	3,14	98	11,21	0.23
17. Fruits and vegetables.	2,94	1,98	3,45	0.21
18. Dyeing and tanning.	2,75	2,80	4,16	0.20
19. Jewellery and coins	2,31	3,75	5,81	0.18
20. Matches	1,97	..	..	0.15
21. Machinery ..	1,17	1,35	1,26	0.09
22. Dairy produce ..	1,05	1,58	1,98	0.08
23. Fodder	1,02	1,03	1,07	0.08
24. Miscellaneous	22,57	21,94	24,48	1.68
Total .	13,58,07	14,64,81	16,75,17	100.00

142. The chief points of interest are.—

Oilseeds occupy the foremost place in the export trade. Last year they represented 34.8 per cent. of the total declared value of exports and in 1848 F. they formed 36.5 per cent. Textile goods dropped from 31 per cent. to 27.4 per cent. of the export trade. Grains and pulses also diminished from 8.5 per cent. to 7 per cent., whereas vegetable oils exported rose from 3.9 per cent. to 5.1 per cent. Leather export went up from 2.2 per cent. in 1847 F. to 3.3 per cent. Sugar, which found the last place

in the list for last year has overtaken even "fruits and vegetables" and formed 0.23 per cent. of the entire export trade. A new item entering the list is "matches." Nearly Rs. 2 lakhs worth of matches were exported.

143. Though the value of the exports was less than that for last year by 3 per cent., it formed 36.47 per cent. of the total export trade value of the year as compared with 34.84 per cent. in 1347 F. The oilseeds markets were discouraging. The political situation dominated the economic recovery plans initiated in most countries of the world. Japan—a large consumer of Indian seeds—cultivated all oilseeds at Manchukuo, north China, and South Sea mandated territories and therefore the oilseeds in her market and that of other countries were in abundance: hence the demand was poor. The drop in the export was also due to another reason, viz., that some of the important seed consuming countries secured substitutes for vegetable oils. The prices of seeds, therefore, declined rapidly especially after the Czecho-Slovakian crisis and touched unremunerative levels. In the following table are set forth the various oilseeds exported during the year together with their values in rupees:—

Oilseeds	QUANTITY IN THOUSAND MAUNDS		VALUE IN THOUSAND RUPEES	
	1348 F. (1938-39)	5 years' average 1343-47 F.	1348 F. (1938-39)	5 years' average 1343-47 F.
Castor	752	1,092	4,076	5,662
Cotton seed	895	1,179	1,492	2,996
Groundnut with shell	1,905	1,641	6,350	4,008
"	5,814	3,852	29,068	20,704
Karar (Safflower)	158	201	527	6,64
Linseed ..	1,072	1,200	5,354	4,941
Mohwa .	26	19	58	58
Sesamum ..	286	283	2,358	2,105
Rape and mustard	7	8	45	47
Hemp and ambara	39	41	200	156

144. The cultivation of castor in 1348 Fasli gave a crop of 44,966 tons or 11.4 per cent. more than in the preceding year. There was little or no import of this seed.

Castor Seeds
(Rs. 40.7 lakhs).

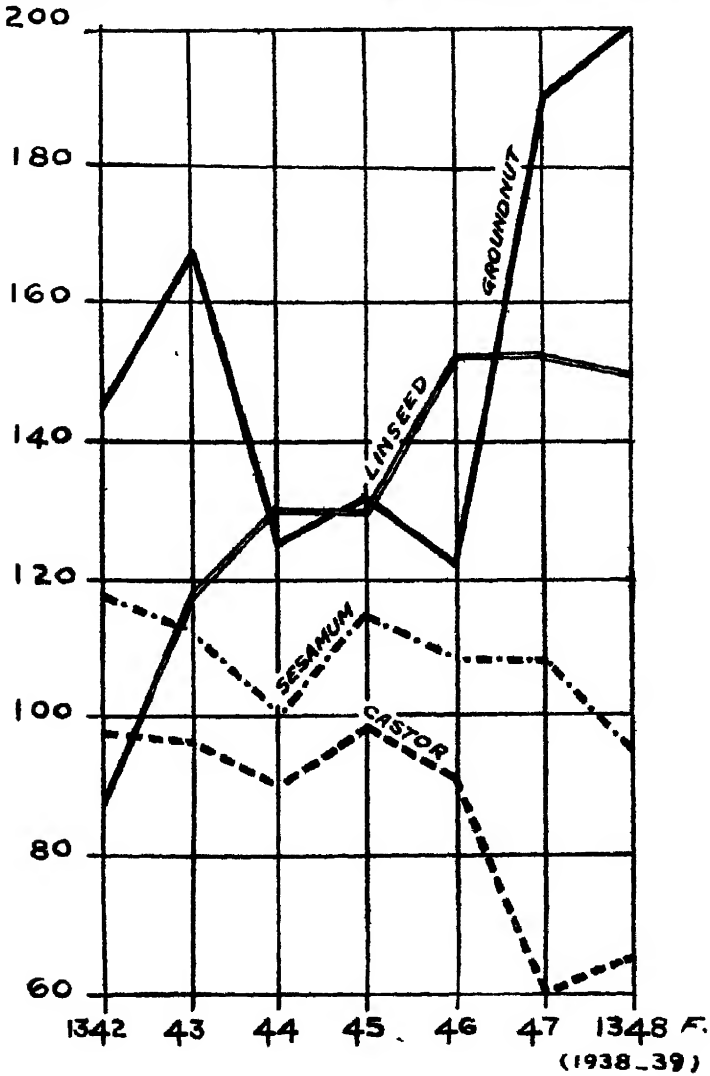
NO: 13.

OILSEEDS ACREAGE.

1342 TO 1348 F. (1932-33 TO 1938-39)

INDEX NOS:

BASE INDEX 1341 = 100



From the data received it seems that the oil-pressing industry of these Dominions consumed approximately 509 tons of seed. Of the remainder, 27,000 tons were exported. This was approximately 60 per cent. of the year's harvest. The Netherland countries were the largest buyers of Indian seed. The export value was Rs. 40.7 lakhs as against Rs. 56.6 lakhs in 1347 F., the price of a maund of seed being Rs. 5-6-0 as compared with Rs. 5-4-0 last year.

145. The demand for cotton seed slackened. The United States of America which specialises in cotton seed oil industry usually bought seed from the world market. In the year under review her oil deficiency was made good by groundnut and soya-bean oils. The same was the case in some of the European countries which consumed Indian cotton seed. For this reason, the export of cotton seed from these Dominions diminished by 49 per cent. from 1,740 thousand maunds in 1347 F. to 895 thousand maunds. The year's export would roughly represent 18 per cent. of the yield and the value was Rs. 14.9 lakhs as against 29 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

146. The groundnut crop yielded 536,871 tons as compared with 476,471 tons in 1347 F. or 13 per cent. increase. Throughout India the yield was larger than in the previous year and so there was a general recession in the world's oilseed markets. The prices ruled low. The exports from these Dominions amounted to 1,905 thousand maunds nuts with shell and 5,814 thousand maunds of nuts without shell. The total declared value of the consignment was Rs. 3.5 crores as against Rs. 3.7 crores last year. Shipments to foreign countries went through the Madras ports.

147. The export of karar seed amounting to 158 thousand maunds—14 per cent. more than in the preceding year—was for Rs. 5.3 lakhs, it being a rise on the last year's figure by 14 per cent.

148. Linseed yield during the year was 2.3 per cent. less than in the previous year and the harvest price was lower than on the corresponding date in 1347 F. Out of a total yield of 40 thousand tons as much as 38 thousand tons were exported as compared with 43 thousand tons in 1347 F. The declared value of the consignment was Rs. 53.5 lakhs as against Rs. 59.6 lakhs in the preceding year. Argentine was not a serious competitor this year as her crop had shrunk by 20 per cent. However, the demand was weak during the first half of the year and then when the international situation worsened the western countries were in need of more linseed for the armament production. The United Kingdom took 93 per cent. of her requirements from India.

149. Mohwa seed exported amounted to 26 thousand maunds for Rs. 57.6 thousand as compared with 12 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 30 thousand last year.

150. Sesamum (Til) export declined from 353 thousand maunds in 1347 F. to 286 thousand maunds. The export roughly represented 35 per cent. of the year's yield in these Dominions. Burma, Hongkong and Ceylon were among the important customers of Indian sesamum. The harvest price was Rs. 16 as against Rs. 17-12-0 per palla in 1347 Fasli.

151. Rape and mustard export improved on 1347 F. by 72 per cent. in quantity and by 60 per cent. in value.

152. The outgo of hemp and ambada seed was 39 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 2 lakhs as against 32 thousand maunds for Rs. 1.4 lakhs.

153. The general observations which have already been made about trade in cotton, raw and manufactured, need not be repeated here. The export trade of these Dominions was governed by the factors operating in British India and elsewhere. The cotton crop of the year was estimated at 502,838 bales—a fall on the preceding year's outturn by nearly 12 per cent.

154. The export of raw cotton amounted to 1,402 thousand maunds or 287 thousand bales of ginned cotton and 579 thousand maunds (or 40 thousand bales) of un-

Linseed
(Rs. 53.5 lakhs).

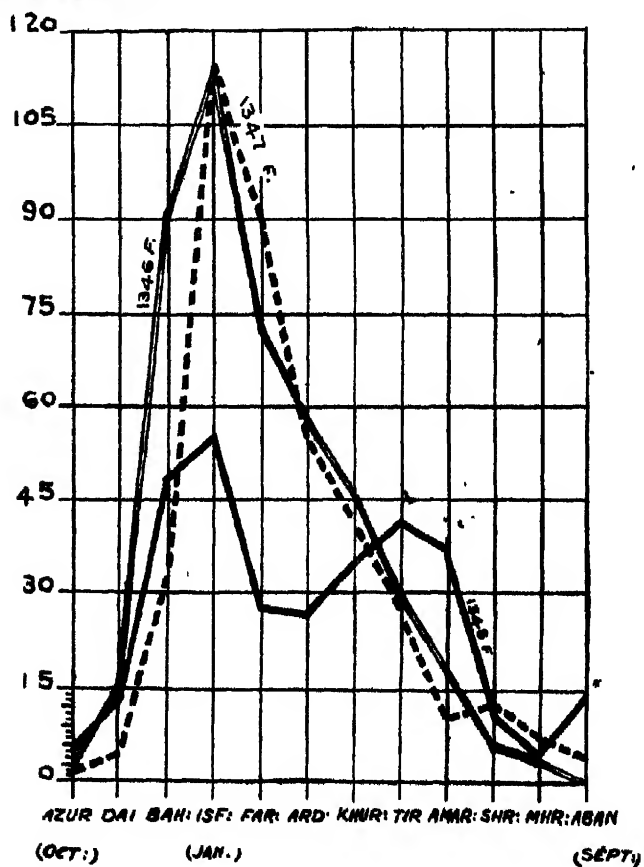
Mohwa Seed
(Bassia)
(Rs. 57.6 thousand).

Sesamum
(Rs. 23.6 lakhs).

Textiles
(Rs. 3.7 crores).

Raw Cotton
(Rs. 325 lakhs).

NO: 14.
 COTTON BALES EXPORTED
 FOR
 1346, 1347 & 1348 F. (1936-37 & 1938-39)
 ILES IN THOUSANDS



ginned cotton. The details of exports are given in the following table:—

Items	THOUSANDS OF MDS.		THOUSANDS OF RS.	
	1348 F. 1938-39	Average 1343-47	1348 F. 1938-39	Average 1343-47
Lint	1,402	1,634	2,80,31	4,01,88
Kapas	579	778	45,03	76,41
Waste .. .	10	4	32	16

The total value of the export was Rs. 325 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year's figure the year's value was 20.7 per cent. decrease. The monthly export of cotton in terms of bales during the year is shown in the graph facing this page. The export trade is usually brisk with the kharif season and the peak month is Isfandar (January).

155. Hyderabad mills made yarn as reported in Chapter II. Imports was 21,541 thousand lbs. of various counts as against 21,074 thousand lbs. in 1347 F. Of this the mills used approximately 11,473 thousand lbs. leaving for export 88,437 maunds or 7 million lbs. for Rs. 2.8 lakhs, last year's corresponding figures for outgo being 31,525 maunds or 2.5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

Hand-made yarn exported is not expressed in quantity but its value was Rs. 13 thousand as compared with Rs. 4 thousand last year.

156. Cotton durries and carpets made in these Dominions, both as a cottage and prison industry, were slightly more in demand than last year, the value of outgo being Rs. 2,466 as compared with Rs. 2,036 in 1347 F.

157. As compared with last year the year's value of export was up by 4.7 per cent. The yardage of miscellaneous goods is not recorded but by a rough estimate it may be reckoned to be $8\frac{1}{2}$ million yards or 19 per cent. of

Cotton Piece-goods
(Rs. 320 lakhs).

mill production. The home-made cloth exported was for a declared value of Rs. 10.9 lakhs as against 11.4 lakhs last year, representing approximately 4.4 million yards. Ceylon and Straits Settlements were some of the oversea indentors of Indian mill cloth.

158. The export from these Dominions of raw and spun hemp amounted to 5,384 maunds valued at Rs. 26 thousand and manufactures of the same material were for Rs. 5 thousand. The total under this head was Rs. 31 as compared with Rs. 15 thousand last year.

Hemp
(Rs. 31 thousand).

159. The export of silk in raw and manufactured form is too negligible to need any comment. Since 1345 F., however, the export has dwindled from Rs. 28 thousand to Rs. 9 thousand in the year under review.

Silk.

160. As much as 52 thousand maunds of raw wool were exported as compared with 41 thousand maunds in 1347 Fasli, their respective declared values for the two years being Rs. 6.8 lakhs and Rs. 6.3 lakhs; the price of a maund was Rs. 13-1-0 as against Rs. 15-4-0 last year.

Wool
(Rs. 10.6 lakhs).

161. Woollen carpets and rug, exported numbered 261 thousand—an increase of 2.6 per cent. on the previous year. The value of the export was declared to be Rs. 3.8 lakhs or 10.7 per cent. less than in 1347 F. The reason for the decline in value was the competition of cheap Japanese and Italian carpets and rugs made of wool substitutes. For the same reason the demand for blankets has practically ceased. Only one blanket went out as against 107 in 1347 Fasli.

162. The crop yield of the year was not as would warrant a large export of grains and pulses out of the Dominions. Reckoned in terms of maundage the year's consignments of the different classes of food-grains and pulses amounted to 2,679 thousand which on 1347 F. was 26 per cent. fall, and on the quinquennial average 12.4 decrease. Similarly the value of export (Rs. 96.4 lakhs) was 23 per cent. less than in 1347 F. and 11.5 per cent. drop on the quinquennium.

Grain and Pulses
(Rs. 96.4 lakhs).

163. The details of the exports during the year are given below, the figures being in thousands:—

Grains & Pulses	MAUNDS		VALUE IN RS	
	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average	1348 F. 1938-39	5 years' average
Paddy ..	15	20	28	40
Rice ..	13	14	48	54
Wheat and flour ..	118	211	493	888
Jawar and flour ..	543	1,074	1,791	3,282
Bajra and flour ..	92	237	269	691
Pulses and flour ..	28	69	108	262
Others ..	1,870	1,436	6,904	5,676

Paddy is usually exported to the districts of the Madras Presidency adjoining these Dominions. During the year 15 thousand maunds valued at Rs. 28 thousand were sent out. The drop in the quantity on the quinquennial average was 25 per cent. and that in value 30 per cent.

164. Rice is not a big item in the export trade. On an average 14 thousand maunds estimated to cost Rs. 54 thousand are sent out whereas in the year under review only 13 thousand maunds were consigned for Rs. 48 thousand. The price of rice was on unremunerative level.

165. In the form of grain and flour as much as 118 thousand maunds of wheat were transported from these Dominions by road and rail. As compared with last year the quantity dropped by 15 per cent. and the value by 13 per cent. The price of wheat was on par with that of rice.

166. These Dominions are a large jawar-growing centre and the Marathwara tract lies in the jawar belt of the Deccan. During the year under review the export amounted to 543 thousand maunds or about a third of 1347 F. outgo. Its value was Rs. 17.9 lakhs as against Rs. 49.7 lakhs in 1347 F. The fall in export was occasioned by the absence of north-east monsoon which usually fed the rabi jawar. Scarcity of this food-grain was apprehended. Consequently, the kharif harvested was wisely husbanded by stockists.

167. For the same reason as stated above bajra was conserved and the export was meagre. As compared with last year's export of 450 thousand maunds for Rs. 13 lakhs, only 92 thousand maunds were exported for Rs. 2.7 lakhs.

Bajra
(Rs. 2.7 lakhs)

168. Gram, tuar, mung and other varieties are largely grown both as main and mixed crops. During the year it was possible to export 28 thousand maunds valued at one lakh of rupees the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 22 thousand maunds and Rs. 83 thousand.

Pulses
(Rs. 1.08 lakhs)

169. Grain and pulses of minor varieties which were exported during the year formed a large volume. The bulk in maundage was 1,870 thousand as against 1,490 thousand in the preceding year for a declared value of Rs. 69 lakhs—an increase upon the previous year by 24 per cent.

Other Grains and
Pulses
(Rs. 69 lakhs).

170. The oil-pressing industry holds its own against many odds. Castor oil is a household necessity for the millions of rural population for lighting and medicine. Full statistics are not available of the amount of seeds used for extracting castor oil. According to the returns of a few large mills, as much as 565,560 seers of castor seed were crushed, the oil yield being 260,856 seers. The exported quantity was, however, 162,835 maunds or 6,513 thousand seers valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. A seer of oil was priced at Re. 0-2-0 as against Re. 0-3-2 last year.

Oils
(Rs. 69.7 lakhs).

171. Sesamum is also pressed in large quantities in rural and urban areas in the screw presses. During the year the exported oil amounted to 798 thousand seers for Rs. 1.3 lakhs as compared with 486 thousand seers in 1347 F. for Rs. 97 thousand. The price of a seer this year was Re. 0-3-0 the same as in last year.

172. As much as 154 lakhs seers of groundnut were pressed for 6,298 thousand seers of oil. This by no means represents the extent of the oil industry. The year's export, however, was 328 lakhs seers valued at Rs. 54.7 lakhs or Re. 0-2-6 per seer, last year's export being 242 lakhs seers for Rs. 40.5 lakhs.

173. The other oils pressed were linseed, rape seed, safflower, niger seed and ambada. The year's export of such oils was 73 thousand maunds in bulk-valued at Rs. 5.5 lakhs. These figures when compared with those for the preceding year show a rise of 12 per cent. in quantity and a fall of 18 per cent. in value.

174. The following statement sets forth the export of vegetable oils in the year under review:—

Vegetable oils	THOUSAND MDS.		THOUSAND RS.	
	1348 F. 1938-39	Average 1343-47	1348 F. 1938-39	Average 1343-47
Castor oil .	163	152	8,14	23,05
Sesamum oil .	20	18*	1,33	3.24*
Groundnut oil .	821	400*	54,74	44.19*
Other oils ..	73	98*	5,51	11,39*

* Quadrennial average.

175. This important by-product of the oil-pressing industry is marketed abroad. It does not mean that its manurial value is not sufficiently realised here but the money value of the oilcake is of greater consideration. Therefore, the export of this commodity is progressively on the up-grade as the following figures would show:—

Oilcakes (Rs. 517 lakhs).	Years	Thousand Mds.	Thousand Rs.
	1348 F. (1938-39)	.. 2,480	51,67
	1347 F. (1937-38)	.. 2,132	44,42
	1346 F. (1936-37)	.. 1,594	33,21
	1345 F. (1935-36)	.. 1,421	29,61
	1344 F. (1934-35)	.. 1,482	30,88
	1343 F. (1933-34)	.. 1,584	28,82

Of the above castor-cake represented approximately 17 per cent. of the total both in respect of quantity and value. The other oilcakes are principally of groundnut, cotton seed, linseed and sesamum varieties. The shipments of oilcakes from India also advanced during the year. The consuming countries are the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands.

176. In this category fall tanned and dressed hides and skins, manufactures (excluding footwear). The tanning industry is an ancient one in these parts and though

Leather
(Rs. 45.3 lakhs).

the process is crude and primitive an enormous quantity of hides and skins is locally treated for export. The out-go of hides and skins was much larger than in any of the previous years. The number of hides sent out during the year was 385 thousand as compared with 127 thousand last year. The value of the consignment was declared to be Rs. 18,97 thousand—a rise of 80 per cent. on the previous year.

177. The export of skins also improved. As many as 38,50 thousand skins valued at Rs. 26.1 lakhs were sent out, which when compared with the previous year's figures were up by 44 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. The export figures are shown below in thousands:—

Items	1348 F.		5 years' average	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Hides (Tanned) ..	385	18,97	1,897	6,55
	No.	Value	No.	Value

Thus on the quinquennal average the year's export trade made a considerable advance. Judging by the reports of the Madras leather market during the year it would appear that the foreign demand was more in evidence than in the previous year. Enquiries being steady for goat skins and heavy weight cow hides as well as light.

178. The demand for raw hides and skins showed much improvement upon the previous few years. As many as 115 thousand raw hides valued at Rs. 3.5 lakhs were exported. Likewise the export of raw skins was up on last year, the number being 1,561 thousand for Rs. 5.7 lakhs.

Items	1348 F.		5 years' average	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Raw hides ..	115	3,50	60	1,89
Raw skins ..	1,561	5,67	682	5,50

Finland and Netherlands are the usual consumers of Indian hides and skins. They prefer to take them raw as they do not approve of the Indian process of curing and tanning. Thus the total export value of raw as well as tanned hides and skins amounted to Rs. 54.6 lakhs as against Rs. 46.4 lakhs in 1347 F.

179. The production of coal in these Dominions amounted to 1,215 thousand tons during the year and 777 tons were imported. The amount of export is not stated but from the value it may be reckoned to be 1,042 thousand tons or 86 per cent. of total raisings. The export value was Rs. 44.3 lakhs as compared with Rs. 45.2 in the preceding year, a fall of 1 per cent. Madras and Mysore were the principal buyers. Coal was also shipped to islands in the Indian Ocean served by the Madras ports.

180. Charcoal burning is a progressive industry. Both in cities and towns charcoal consumption for domestic purposes is on the increase. Nearly 91 thousand maunds were exported for a value of Rs. 84 thousand. As compared with the last year, the year's export was a rise in quantity and value by 70 and 75 per cent. respectively. Madras and Bombay were the principal indentors.

181. The export trade in bricks, tiles, cement, Shahabad stone, lime and pipe clay and other materials has declined as the following figures for value indicate:—

Years	Thousand rupees.
1348 F. (1938-39) ..	28,37
1347 F. (1937-38) ..	40,17
1346 F. (1936-37) ..	46,45
1345 F. (1935-36) ..	45,84

During the year only bricks and tiles for Rs. 1,989 were exported. This in comparison with the preceding year shows a rise of 67 per cent.

182. Of the Shahabad cement manufactured during the year (141 thousand tons) as much as 3,220 thousand maunds or 115 thousand tons were exported. It represented 81 per cent. of the year's production. As compared with last year this consignment showed a very small increase. The value of the export was Rs. 33.6 lakhs as against Rs. 36.2 lakhs in 1347 F. or Re. 1-1-0 per maund—the same as last year. Mysore, Madras and Bombay were the principal consumers of Hyderabad cement. A substantial quantity also went through Madras ports to oversea islands in the Indian Ocean.

Coal and Coke
(Rs. 45.2 lakhs)

Building Materials
(Rs. 38.4 lakhs).

Cement
(Rs. 33.6 lakhs).

183. The Shahabad stone quarrying industry was more brisk than in the last year. The building boom in the neighbouring Provinces caused a higher demand for this important flooring material. In 1348 F. 3,830 thousand square feet of stone as compared with 3,468 thousand square feet in 1347 F. were quarried and in the same period as many as 11,329 thousand stones were exported. The outgo was thus 13.4 per cent. more than last year and the value Rs. 4.6 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.9 lakhs in 1347 Fasli.

Shahabad Stones
(Rs. 4.6 lakhs).

184. Lime and pipe clay were also exported in a larger quantity than in the preceding year. The bulk (11 thousand maunds) was twice as much as last year's. The declared value of the consignment was nearly Rs. 4 thousand as against Rs. 2 thousand in 1347 F. The value of other building materials exported was Rs. 5 thousand, last year's figure being Rs. 3 thousand.

185. In the cattle markets of Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar and Mysore, Hyderabad holds a strong position. Some of Hyderabad's bulls and cows are considered to be better and reliable breeds for work and milk than their kind in the neighbouring Provinces. Goats and sheep are also in demand in Bombay and Central Provinces. The Osmanabad and Bir goats are noted for their milk yield.

Animals
(Rs. 38.3 lakhs).

186. Horned cattle such as bulls, bullocks, cows and buffaloes numbering 80 thousand were sent out in the year, the figure for the preceding year being 68 thousand. Their respective export values were Rs. 14.4 lakhs and Rs. 13.6 lakhs.

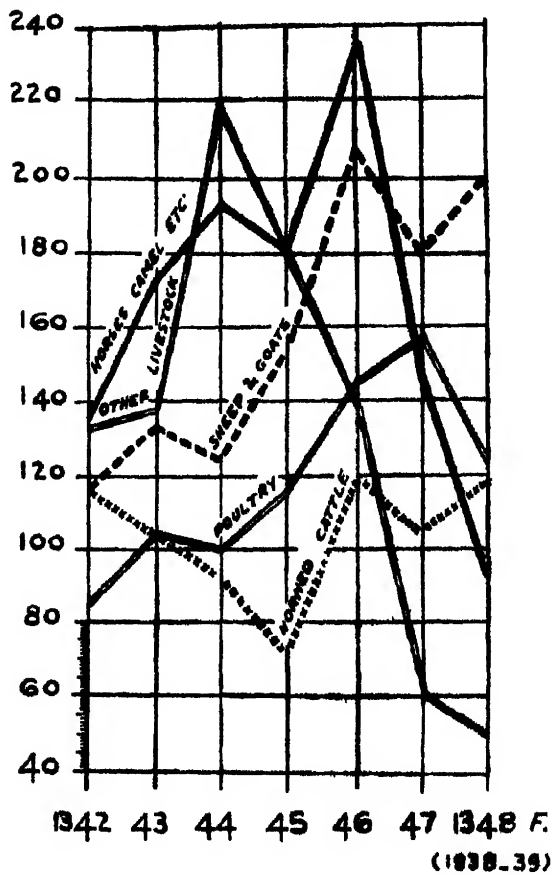
187. The following figures in thousands give the comparison for the year 1348 F. and 1347 Fasli:—

Items	1348 F.		1347 F.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Bulls and cows ..	68	11,97	61	11,74
Buffaloes ..	12	2,42	8	1,89

The number exported of sheep and goats, meant both for breeding and slaughter purposes, is 3,915 thousand valued at Rs. 19.7 lakhs as compared with 456 thousand for Rs. 17.8 lakhs. The average price of a sheep or goat was Rs. 5—the same as last year.

NO: 15.
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTED

INDEX NOS: 1342 TO 48 F. (1932-33 TO 1938-39)



188. No camels were exported during the year; but 2,130 horses, mules and donkeys went out. Their value was Rs. 41 thousand as against Rs. 57 thousand for 3,139 animals.

189. Besides 23 dogs, as many as 504 monkeys and langurs as against 232 for Rs. 725 last year, were exported, the price of a monkey being Rs. 3.

190. 823 thousand chickens, ducks and other domestic birds valued at Rs. 362 thousand were sent out during the year. The number and value were a drop on last year by 21 per cent and 20 per cent. respectively.

191. Other animals numbering 1,102 worth about Rs. 17 thousand were also exported.

192. The number of live-stock exported is shown in the graph opposite in index numbers.

193. The aggregate value of animal wealth exported may be summarised as below:—

	Thousand Rupees.		
	1348 F.	1347 F.	1346 F.
Animals living ..	38,28	36,87	41,15
Leather ..	45,30	32,09	40,55
Hides and skins ..	9,30	9,36	11,47
Bones and bonemeal ..	3,65	2,76	4,04
Dairy produce ..	1,04	1,57	1,98
Horns and hoofs ..	33	30	46

194. In this category are shown only chillies and coriander. These two classes of garden crops are extensively grown in these Dominions. During the year the exported quantity of chillies decreased on last year by 42.5 per cent. and the value by 40.9 per cent. Coriander export, on the other hand, improved on last year by 12 per cent. in maundage and 113 per cent. in value. The figures in thousands for the year are set forth in the subjoined statement:—

Items	1348 F.		1343-47 F.	
	Mds.	Value	5 years' average Mds.	Value
Chillies ..	235	20,20	347	24,87
Coriander ..	38	2,49	55	2,35

195. India is one of the three largest growers of tobacco in the world. In the British Empire India is the oldest tobacco cultivating country; but in marketing conditions Rhodesia and Nyasaland easily lead India. The United Kingdom is the largest consumer of Indian tobacco. In the year 1938-39 corresponding to the Fasli year under review India's export constituted a record. Hyderabad's export of raw tobacco alone amounted to 40 thousand maunds or 3.2 million lbs. for Rs. 4.7 lakhs.

Tobacco
(Rs. 15.9 lakhs).

Years	Mds.	Value
1348 F. (1938-39)	.. 39,706	4,68,326
1347 F. (1937-38)	.. 28,155	3,51,165
1346 F. (1936-37)	.. 25,540	3,33,863
1345 F. (1935-36)	.. 26,380	2,70,547
1344 F. (1934-35)	.. 23,241	2,55,420
1343 F. (1933-34)	.. 19,145	2,10,060

Thus within six years the export trade in raw tobacco was 100 per cent. up in respect of bulk as well as in value. In fact the figures for 1348 F. are the highest on record.

196. The manufactured goods were cigarettes and beedis. The local cigarette manufacturing companies produced 27,489 cases of cigarettes of 1,373 million cigarettes, of which 25 per cent. were exported to British India. Adding to the production the imported cigarettes which would approximately be 7,849 million the local population would have had in 1348 F. 555 cigarettes per head.

197. Beedis exported were worth Rs. 1.8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2.2 lakhs last year. Beedi is definitely losing its popularity even among the rural population.

198. Six maunds of snuff were exported for Rs. 225 as against 17 maunds valued at Rs. 492. Other tobacco exports were for the value of 6 hundred.

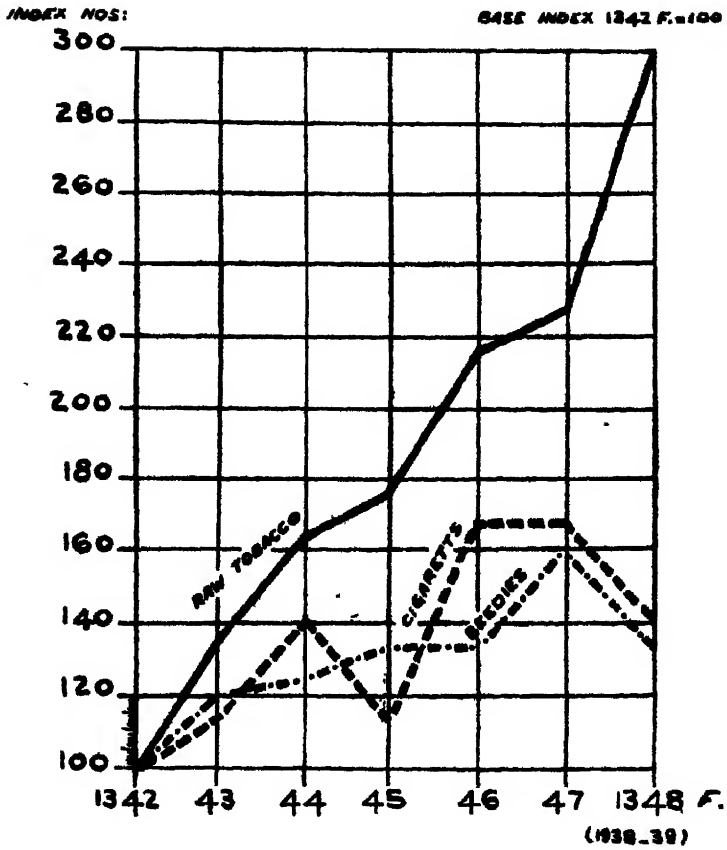
199. This consisted of tendu leaves for wrapping beedis, sandalwood, bamboo and other leaves. During the year the exported bulk of tendu leaves increased from 157 thousand maunds in 1347 F. to 168 thousand

Forest Produce
(Rs. 9.3 lakhs).

NO: 16.

TOBACCO EXPORTS

1342 TO 1348 F. (1932-33. TO 1938-39)



maunds, and the value from Rs. 5.4 lakhs to Rs. 5.8 lakhs. These were largely consumed by Madras and Bombay.

200. Sandal export dwindled to insignificance, the value having dropped from Rs. 7 thousand in 1347 F. to a hundred rupees in the year under review.

201. Bamboo export also decreased from Rs. 3.5 lakhs in 1347 F. to Rs. 2.9 in 1348 F. While 'Other' items of forest produce increased by 20 per cent.

202. The total value of wood and timber export declined by 20 per cent. from Rs. 8 lakhs in 1347 F. to Rs. 6.5 lakhs this year. Of the total, 30 per cent. represented teak-wood, which, however, was 22 per cent. down on last year's export. Firewood is usually exported to parts of Madras and Bombay. The year's outgo was valued at Rs. 1.4 lakhs as against Rs. 13 lakhs in 1347 F. Other kinds of wood and timber dropped in value by 20 per cent. on the preceding year.

Wood and Timber
(Rs. 6.5 lakhs).

203. For manure and other allied purposes bones and bonemeal are of value. The use of these by the agriculturists and horticulturists in these parts is not on a large scale. During the year 174 thousand maunds were exported for a value of Rs. 3.7 lakhs; last year's respective figures being 138 thousand maunds and Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

Bones and
Bonemeal
(Rs. 3.7 lakhs).

204. Among other exports from these Dominions sugar accounted for a declared value of Rs. 3.1 lakhs. This is the largest outgo since the establishment of sugar factory in Nizamabad.

Sugar.

205. Fruits and vegetables exported from these Dominions were for Rs. 2.9 lakhs, of which the share of fresh fruits was 33 per cent. the principal indentors being Madras and Bombay. Fresh vegetables sent out were 15 thousand maunds as against 14 thousand maunds, their respective value being Rs. 51 thousand and Rs. 48 thousand.

Fruits and
vegetables.

206. Dyeing and tanning bark and other material exported have been steadily falling. In 1348 F. the total value amounted to Rs. 2.8 lakhs—nearly the same as in 1347 F. The materials coming under this category are *halda-chamari* and amaltas bark (Rs. 52 thousand), indigo (Rs. one thousand), red ochre and others (Rs. 2.2 lakhs). Bombay is the principal consumer.

Dyeing and
Tanning

207. The export of jewellery and coins in the year under review decreased in value from Rs. 3.1 lakhs in 1347 F. to Rs. 2.3 lakhs.

Jewellery

208. The match factory of Hyderabad has found a place in the export trade and this year matches worth about Rs. 1.9 lakhs were exported, the quantity being 99,424 gross. The bulk which went out represented 12 per cent. of the total production of the factories in these Dominions.

Matches.

209. Machinery old and new, sent out was only re-exports, the value thereof being Rs. 1.2 lakhs as against Rs. 1.3 lakhs last year.

Machinery.

210. Dairy produce such as ghee and butter decreased in bulk and from 4 thousand maunds and Rs. 158 thousand in 1347 F. to 3 thousand maunds and Rs. 104 thousand.

Dairy products.

211. Nearly 76 thousand maunds of fodder were exported for a lakh of rupees. As compared with 1347 F., the quantity diminished by 25 per cent. and the value by 2 per cent.

Fodder.

212. Miscellaneous items of export trade, whose aggregate value is shown as Rs. 22.5 lakhs consisted of unmanufactured and manufactured goods of different descriptions. A few of them are, glassware (Rs. 86 thousand), paper (Rs. 82 thousand), wearing apparels (Rs. 67 thousand), horns and hoofs (Rs. 33 thousand), metals and ores (Rs. 20 thousand), drugs and medicines (Rs. 12 thousand), soap (Rs. 7 thousand), boots and shoes (Rs. 6 thousand). Glassware shown above was the product of the local factory and paper was largely hand-made purchased from Aurangabad for the use of the Indian National Congress held that year.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIRECTION OF TRADE.

(April 1938—March 1939).

213. This chapter is based on the statistics of rail-borne trade between these Dominions and the other trade blocks of India in the period April 1938 to March 1939. The figures exhibited in Tables IX to XI indicate the volume of trade expressed in terms of maunds of 40 seers each.

214. The exports in the period under review were $37\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds in excess of the previous year. The imports represented 10 million maunds as compared with $9\frac{3}{4}$ million maunds in the preceding year. Thus the quantitative export trade exceeded imports by 28 million maunds. Important among the articles of merchandise exported from these Dominions were coal and coke, groundnut, cement, oil-cake, cotton seed and linseed. On the import side rice, coal and coke, salt, iron, sugar, dried fruits and kerosene oil figured prominently. The total earnings of the railway by the transport of goods amounted to Rs. 163 lakhs as compared with 164 lakhs in 1347 F.

215. As many as 20 Indian Provinces and States maintained trade relationship with these Dominions.

216. Bombay, as usual was the principal importer of live-stock from these Dominions, the intake representing 90 per cent. of sheep and goats, 42 per cent. of horned cattle, 36 per cent. of horses and ponies and 16 per cent. of other live-stock.

217. Madras was the largest buyer of Hyderabad cattle. Poultry, which come in the category of 'Others' went to Madras to the extent of 47 per cent. of the total.

The intake of these Dominions from the other Provinces under the head of live-stock was comparatively little. From the Central Provinces and Berar came 60 per cent. of horned cattle, from Mysore 29 per cent. of horses and ponies, from Bombay 60 per cent. of goats and sheep and 27 per cent. of poultry. Madras's share of poultry received in the Dominions was 27 per cent.

218. Hyderabad does a large amount of export trade in bones with Madras and Bombay. In the period under review 97 per cent. of bones exported went to Madras as compared with 50 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. More than half of it was shipped overseas from the Madras ports. There was no import to Hyderabad of bones from other trade blocks.

219. Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and Berar consigned to adjoining parts of the Dominions cement amounting to 6 thousand maunds, the share of Bombay being 77 per cent. Against this, Bombay received from Hyderabad nearly 25 lakhs maunds of cement or 71 per cent. of the total outgo—more than half of it having been shipped overseas through Bombay ports. Madras consumed 27 per cent. of Hyderabad's export—a third part of it went out by the seaports. Mysore took 7 thousand maunds as compared with 67 thousand maunds in the same period last year.

220. More coal was imported during the year under review than in the corresponding period last year, the quantity amounting to 18 lakhs maunds as compared with 16 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total Central Provinces and Berar contributed 70 per cent., Bengal 19 per cent., Orissa 8 per cent., Bihar 2.5 per cent. and Madras 1 per cent.

221. Hyderabad coal exported during the year amounted to 204 lakhs maunds as against 200 lakhs maunds last year. Madras proper took 47 per cent. and through her ports was consigned abroad by ship 13 per cent. of Hyderabad's coal. Mysore consumed 26½ lakhs maunds as compared with 21 lakhs last year.

222. The imports of cotton yarn of foreign origin was 5,581 maunds—a little more than in last year—almost all having come through Bombay port. Indian yarn amounted to 62 thousand maunds, of which half represented Bombay mills production. 24 per cent. of Indian yarn consumed by Hyderabad was from Madras. Against this, the amount of Hyderabad yarn exported was 6,509 maunds—a decrease of 37 per cent. on the previous year—of which 90 per cent. went to foreign countries through Bombay port.

Textiles.

223. Cotton piece-goods imported were of foreign and Indian origin. The amount of foreign consignments was the same as in the previous year—13 thousand maunds in bales and boxes—of which 86 per cent. came from countries beyond the seas through Bombay port. Indian piece-goods imported dropped by 30 thousand maunds on the preceding year, the actual for the year being 139 thousand maunds, of which 81 per cent. was from Bombay Presidency and 11 per cent. from Madras. The other trade blocks which traded with Hyderabad in this line were Mysore, Central Provinces and Berar, Punjab and Bengal.

224. The exports of Hyderabad mill and hand-made goods exceeded those of the previous year by 22 per cent. The Provinces which consumed them are Madras 41 per cent., Bombay 28 per cent., Bengal 11 per cent. and Central Provinces and Berar 4 per cent. Through Bombay and Madras ports textile goods were shipped overseas.

225. Dyes, tans and myrobalans imported during the year were in excess of the previous year's by 43 per cent. Bombay was the principal exporter, followed by Central Provinces. Likewise the exports of such goods from Hyderabad exceeded last year's considerably, the sole indenter being Mysore.

Dyes, etc.

226. There was a drop in the imports of dried fruits by 10 per cent. on the corresponding period. Through Madras and Bombay ports came 2 and 24 per cent. of the

Fruits, dried.

intake and the Presidencies of the respective names supplied 62 and 10 per cent. Mysore and Central Provinces and Berar also exported fruits to Hyderabad to a small extent. Hyderabad fruit export dropped by 50 per cent., Madras and Bombay being the principal consumers.

227. Glassware import fell by 15 per cent. in volume. 57 per cent. of the imports were foreign through Bombay port. Nearly 7 thousand maunds of goods traced their origin to the United Provinces. Hyderabad has slowly and definitely forged ahead in glass industry and in finding Indian markets. The export showed fifty per cent. increase. Madras took 30 per cent. for home consumption and exported elsewhere through her sea-ports another 21 per cent. Mysore received 20 per cent. of Hyderabad's export in glassware and Bombay about 16 per cent.

228. The volume of imports of food-grains and pulses was 2 per cent. more than in the previous year. The principal commodities were gram, jawar, and bajra, paddy, rice, wheat and wheat flour and others. Gram, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed a small decrease in quantity the actual being 133 thousand maunds. The Central Provinces and Berar were responsible for 41 per cent., United Provinces 33 per cent. and Central India 10 per cent. Against this import, Hyderabad exported 662 thousand maunds of gram to other trade centres of India; of this 57 per cent. went to oversea markets through Madras and 25 per cent. to Madras proper. Mysore took 7 per cent. of Hyderabad's exports.

229. Jawar and Bajra, two important millets, imported rose in volume by 2 per cent. Bombay sent in 87 per cent. of jawar and bajra. Against a total import of 237 thousand maunds, Hyderabad exported from her produce 519 thousand maunds of which 240 thousand maunds went to the Central Provinces and 220 thousand maunds to Bombay.

230. Paddy export and import formed a small quantity, while rice import amounted to 18 lakhs maunds

against an export of 6 thousand maunds. The imports came almost exclusively from Madras. Bombay took half of Hyderabad's rice and Madras a fourth.

231. Wheat imports amounted to 55 thousand maunds, of which 44 per cent. came from Central Provinces and Berar and 33 per cent. from Bombay. The export of Hyderabad which amounted to 26 thousand maunds went in equal proportion to Madras and Bombay. Wheat flour consignments received in Hyderabad amounted to 152 thousand maunds of which 72 per cent. was from Bombay port; Punjab and Central Provinces being the next largest exporters of wheat flour to these Dominions. Hyderabad's wheat flour export was too little to need notice.

232. Other grains and pulses imported amounted to 189 thousand maunds and represented a drop of 30 per cent. on the corresponding period of last year. The Central Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Madras, the Punjab and Bombay were the principal exporters. Against this, the Dominions export was 820 thousand maunds, of which 50 per cent. passed through the Bombay port, 19 per cent. went to Madras and 12.5 per cent. to Mysore.

233. During the year under review imports dropped by nearly 23.5 per cent. upon last year.
Hides and Skins. Against a total import of 6,696 maunds of hides and skins raw and tanned, Hyderabad exported 85 thousand maunds. While the imports came very largely from Central Provinces and Berar, Hyderabad's consignments went to Bombay and through the Madras and Bombay ports across the seas, the outgo through the seaports representing 60 per cent. of exports.

234. In bag and cloth form, 253 thousand maunds were imported, the same as last year.
Gunny Bags. Through Bombay port came 38 per cent. and Madras port 9 per cent. the other exporting areas being Madras (30 per cent.), Bombay (13 per cent.), and Bengal (10 per cent.). The exports from Hyderabad were about the same as last year—8 thousand maunds.

235. Imports of sheets, girders and other forms of commercial products increased by 35 per cent. from 708 thousand to 957 maunds; of the latter 32 per cent. came through Bombay port and 5 per cent. through Madras port. The Tatas in Bihar sent 31 per cent. of total receipts and Mysore 40 thousand maunds of 4 per cent. Hyderabad exported to other places 38 thousand maunds of iron and steel goods to Madras, Bombay and Mysore.

236. Being an important oilseed cultivation centre, the Dominions export a considerable quantity of oilcakes of manurial and other value to different parts of India. During the period under review, 2,349 thousand maunds were exported as against 854 maunds of import. Of the total export 57 per cent. went to countries overseas through Bombay and Madras ports, 30 per cent. to Bombay proper and 8.5 per cent. to Madras Presidency. On the whole the export during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 36 per cent.

237. These Dominions imported for local consumption 460 thousand maunds of kerosene oil as against 485 thousand maunds in the corresponding period last year. Through Bombay port came a consignment of 228 thousand maunds of Iran oil and through Madras ports 226 thousand maunds of oil of Burma origin.

238. Vegetable oils imported amounted to 69 thousand maunds—an increase of 2 thousand maunds on last year. Of the total, as much as 77 per cent. came from abroad through Bombay port. Against this import, Hyderabad exported 823 thousand maunds—a rise upon last year of 50 per cent. Through Bombay port went 23 per cent. Among the Provinces which indented for Hyderabad oils were the Central Provinces and Berar 27 per cent., Bombay 21 per cent. and Madras 11.5 per cent.

239. In statement X imports of castor, cotton, groundnut, linseed, rape and mustard and sesamum are classified and the aggregate intake in the year was 15 thousand maunds or 122 per cent. more than in the corresponding period last year. The increase occurred

entirely under 'Cotton' seed and seems to suggest importation from Bombay and Central Provinces of a considerable supply of seed of improved variety for seed purposes. Against this, 7,906 thousand maunds of Hyderabad seed were exported—an increase upon last year by 16 per cent.

240. Castor seed export dropped by 52 per cent. upon last year. Out of 330 thousand maunds sent out 53 per cent. went overseas via Bombay port and 30 per cent. via Madras ports, while Madras Presidency absorbed 17 per cent. Cotton seed export amounted to 1,019 thousand maunds a fall of 31 per cent. Of the total 87 per cent. passed through Bombay port while Madras Presidency took 10 per cent.

241. Groundnut found a larger market, the export (5,192 thousand maunds) being an advance of 55 per cent. upon the previous year. Of the total outgo 86 per cent. passed through Bombay ports and 21 per cent. through Madras ports.

242. Linseed export rose from 1,042 thousand maunds to 1,105 thousand. Of the total export 97 per cent. went to oversea markets through Bombay port.

243. Rape and mustard seed exported represented nearly 3 thousand maunds of which 60 per cent. went to Bombay Presidency.

244. Til (Sesamum) export fell from 264 thousand maunds in the previous year to 257 thousand maunds. Of the total 48 per cent. was shipped through Madras ports and 17 per cent. Bombay and 30 per cent. was taken by Madras Presidency.

245. Against an import of 9 hundred maunds of ghee very largely from Madras, Hyderabad exported 1,550 maunds of ghee of which 45 per cent. was taken by Mysore and the rest went to Bombay and United Provinces.

246. The import of salt fell by 8.7 per cent. of the total 1,640 thousand maunds 86 per cent. came from Bombay and 8 per cent. from Madras.

247. The volume of sugar and gur import fell by 2.7 per cent. from 813 thousand maunds to 793 thousand maunds. Refined sugar alone amounted to 488 thousand maunds

of which 54 per cent. came from Bombay Presidency and 17 per cent. from Madras. Mysore sent in 22 thousand maunds. Through Bombay port came 11 per cent. of total import and through Madras ports 3 per cent. Gur and jaggery was nearly the same as in the previous year and out of the total import (305 thousand maunds) 61 per cent. was from Madras Presidency, 27 per cent. from Bombay and 8 per cent. from United Provinces.

248. Hyderabad exported 16 thousand maunds of sugar and 3 thousand maunds of gur and jaggery. Nearly all of the former went overseas via Bombay port. Sixty per cent. of gur and jaggery went to Bombay and the rest to Madras.

249. As much as 22 thousand maunds of tea—a rise of one thousand maunds on the previous year—were imported. Of this 51 per cent. represented foreign tea and 30 per cent. Indian tea from Madras. Re-export of tea from Hyderabad amounted 238 maunds.

250. The import of tobacco amounted to 81 thousand maunds showing a drop of 30 thousand maunds on the previous year. Madras alone supplied 91 per cent. of Hyderabad's requirements. Against this, Hyderabad exported 4 thousand maunds of tobacco, all going to Madras.

251. Hyderabad imported teak-wood weighing 125 thousand maunds a fall of 28 thousand maunds on previous year. Central Provinces and Berar accounted for 64 per cent. of imports and Bombay port 19 per cent. Madras and Bombay forests also supplied teak. Other timber amounted to 165 thousands maunds, a rise of 10 per cent. Forty per cent. of imports came from Central Provinces and Berar, 16 per cent. each from Madras and Bombay and 12 per cent. from Orissa. Hyderabad's export of timber amounted to 188 thousand maunds of which 95 went to Madras.

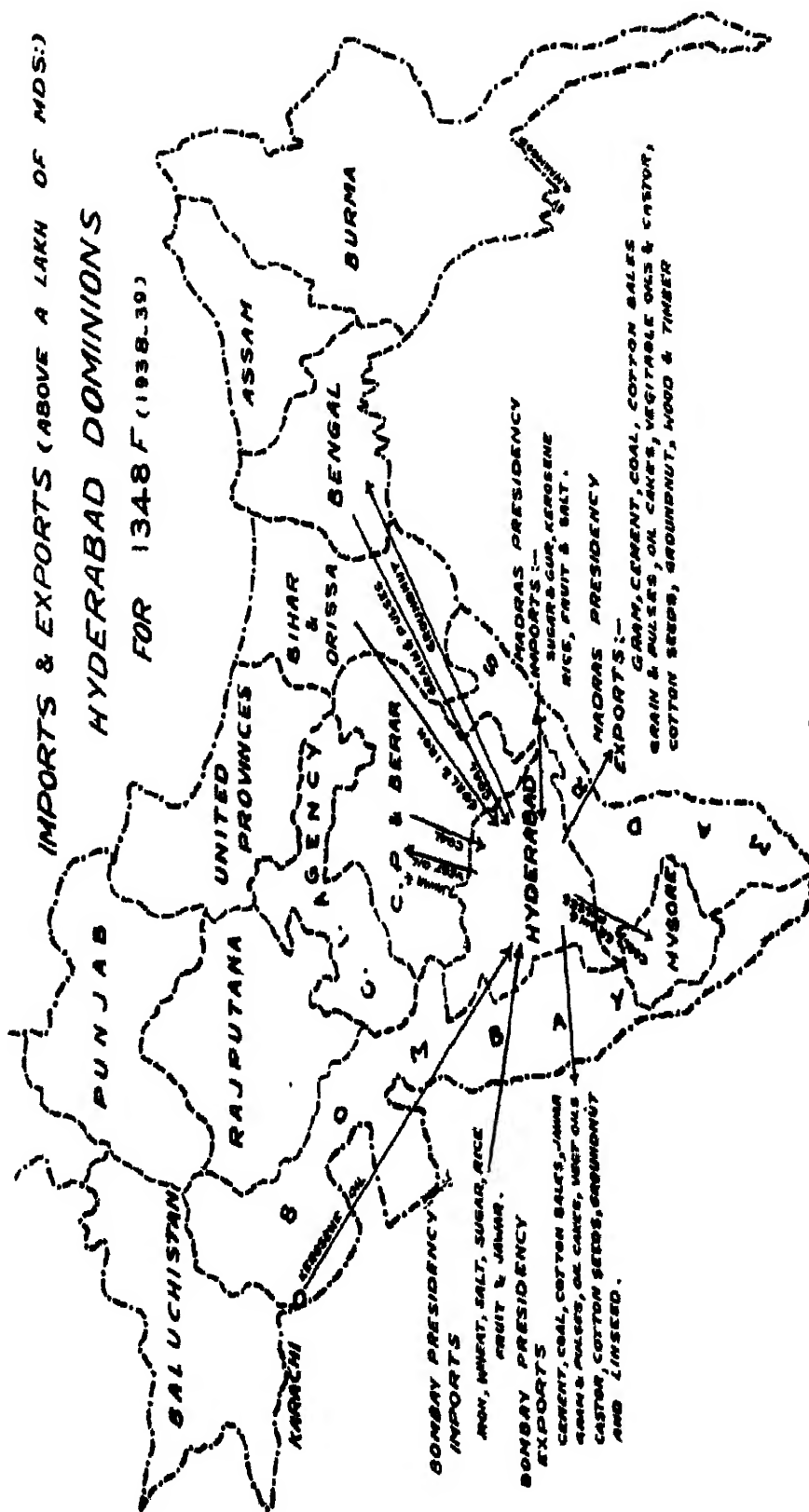
252. Hyderabad also exported 21 thousand maunds of wool, of which 90 per cent. went overseas, through Bombay port. The import being none.

NO: 17.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS (ABOVE A LAKH OF MDS.)

HYDERABAD DOMINIONS

FOR 1348 F (1938-39)





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STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT

Total Trade of H E.H the Nizam's Dominions in 1848 Fash

Srl. No.	Particulars	1348 F. 1988-1989	1347 F. 1987-1988	1346 F. 1986-1987	1345 F 1985-1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>I. Imports (Statement No. 2)</i>				
1	Dutiable merchandise.	12,49,60,017	12,98,37,059	12,90,67,940	11,74,40,579
2	Duty-free merchandise.	85,56,956	77,28,726	89,84,550	83,96,961
3	Articles im- ported duty exempted	98,91,000	1,00,71,044	88,86,865	96,75,790
4	Railway Stores. ..	84,59,000	25,72,000	87,07,000	20,27,000
	Total Imports. .	14,68,66,978	14,97,08,829	15,05,45,855	13,75,40,380
	<i>II. Exports (Statement No. 3).</i>				
1	Dutiable merchandise.	11,95,19,657	13,08,19,407	14,70,84,829	12,17,19,242
2	Duty-free merchandise.	1,18,58,196	1,11,44,582	1,69,46,106	2,02,11,189
3	Articles ex- ported duty- exempted.	44,84,000	45,17,000	34,86,288	20,52,989
	Total Exports	13,58,06,853	14,64,80,989	16,75,17,173	14,89,83,370
	Total Trade.	28,26,73,826	29,61,89,818	31,80,63,028	28,15,23,700
	Balance of Trade.	-1,10,60,120	-9,32,27,840	+1,69,71,318	-64,43,040

No. I.

as compared with 1847 and 1846 Fash.

Average for 5 years (1843-47 F.)	1840 F. 1980-1991	Percentage of increase or decrease compared with the year 1840 F.				Srl. No.
		1848 F.	1847 F.	1846 F.	1845 F.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
12,25,73,166	9,88,87,000	+ 26	+ 31	+ 31	+ 19	1
90,69,247	1,91,66,200	— 55	— 60	— 58	— 56	2
91,85,840	81,57,800	+ 21	+ 24	+ 18	+ 18	3
24,72,800	39,28,000	— 16	— 34	— 6	— 48	4
14,47,02,000	13,01,39,000	+ 13	+ 15	+ 16	+ 6	
12,07,51,396	12,69,89,000	— 6	+ 3	+ 16	— 4	1
*1,50,88,768	51,19,000	+ 181	+118	+281	+295	2
*86,22,544	27,46,000	+ 62	+64	× 27	— 25	3
14,17,70,126	13,48,54,000	+ 1	+8.6	+ 24	+ 7	
24,64,72,107	26,49,98,000	+ 7	+ 12	+ 20	+ 6	
..	+47,15,000					

* Only for four years (1845 to 1848 F.)

STATEMENT

*Imports of H E.H the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B.—Maund used is a Railway*

Sl No	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1848 F (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANIMALS LIVING		62,865	.	10,98,957
	(a) Taurine (Bulls and Cows) ..	Nos.	82,444	8,01,878	..
	(b) Buffaloes . ..	..	6,050	1,50,854	..
	(c) Sheep and goats ..	..	14,174	48,562	..
	(d) Camels .. .	..	170	18,523	..
	(e) Horses, Donkeys, Mules, etc. ..	..	7,151	67,652	..
	(f) Dogs .. .	..	18	115	
	(g) Monkey and Langurs . ..	..	35	472	
	(h) Poultry (Fowls, ducks, etc) . ..	..	1,223	1,696	.
	(i) Other birds . . .	..	1,544	1,789	.
	(j) Miscellaneous animals .. ..	..	64	7,916	.
2	APPARELS (EXCLUDING BOOTS AND SHOES) ..		.	..	10,12,760
	(a) Apparel .. ..	.	.	1,47,972	..
	(b) Gold and silver thread	Seers	8,885	3,91,495	..
	(c) Hats, caps, bonnets, and hattersware ..	..	.	4,01,774	..
	(d) Imitation gold and silver thread ..	..	..	44,855	..
	(e) Old clothing . . .	..	..	26,664	..
3	ARMS AND AMMUNITION . . .	..	..	85,124	85,124
4	BASKETS AND BASKETWARE . . .	.	..	61,481	61,481
5	BELTING, ETC., (leather) for MACHINERY ..	..	..	1,30,261	1,30,261
6	BONES AND HORNS .. .	Mds	619	882	882
7	BOOTS & SHOES .. .	PAIRS	6,81,871	8,18,629	8,18,629
8	BROOMS .. ..	..	..	6,789	6,789
9	BUILDING MATERIALS .. ..	..	..	..	1,59,769
	(a) Bricks and tiles.. ..	..	..	9,267	..

No. II.

year 1848 F. as compared with 1847 and 1845 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F. (1937-38)			1846 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
66,459	10,66,163	13,21,468	.	..	16,02,738	1
41,240	89,309	..	64,959	14,59,148	..	
4,180	45,159	..	.	.
15,488	21,738	..	11,185	1,04,847	..	
225	84,042	..		..
2,709	291	..	3,345	1,01,847		
16	30	.	.	..	.
8	1,457	.	..	.	.
665	1,638	.	2,099	5,187	..	
1,861	2,645	..	.	.	.
72	..	..	..	.
..	1,81,756	11,47,587	..	..	12,78,050	2
..	47,38,825	..	..	1,74,751	..	
8,853	4,32,134	..	10,698	5,70,084	.	
..	86,577	..	..	4,55,479	..	
..	28,545	..	..	37,615	.	
..	61,155	..	..	35,121	.	
..	60,747	61,155	..	60,230	60,230	3
..	.	60,747	..	70,312	70,312	4
..	681	1,62,287	.	.	1,25,665	5
488	8,51,675	681	3,651	5,155	5,155	6
7,29,786	11,432	8,51,675	8,45,199	9,15,428	9,15,428	7
..	..	11,432	..	10,420	10,429	8
..	6,378	1,57,107	..	..	1,12,853	9
..	..	..	..	7,210	..	

STATEMENT

*Imports of H.E.H the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B.—Maund used is a Railway*

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1848 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs.	Total in O S Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Fire bricks and Fire clay . . .	..	..	24,001	.
	(c) Lime . . .	Mds	41,346	26,011	..
	(d) Cement . . .	..	16,285	30,048	
	(e) Marbles and other polished stones . .	..	.	30,596	..
	(f) Other kinds . . .	.	.	39,246	..
10	CHEMICALS (Sulphur, acids, etc) .	.	.	2,07,375	2,07,375
11	CINEMA FILMS . . .	Ft	117,782,734	36,24,550	36,24,550
12	COAL AND COKE . . .	Mds	47,077	..	34,398
	(a) Coal and coal ash . . .	..	21,742	10 519	..
	(b) Charcoal . . .	..	23,831	2,547	.
	(c) Coke . . .	..	2,004	21,332	..
13	CUTTLERY . . .	.	.	77,381	77,384
14	DRUGS AND MEDICINES . . .	..			14,11,540
	(a) Poisonous medicines . . .	.	.	52,825	.
	(b) All the other drugs and Medicines			18,58,715	..
15	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS	..	..	..	1,01,923
	(a) Barks, etc., for tanning . . .	Mds	22,104	46,548	.
	(b) Dyes . . .	..	..	..	..
	(i) Indigo . . .	..	174	34,938	..
	(ii) Others . . .	..	2,278	20,442	..
16	PORCELAIN GOODS AS CHINAWARE, ETC . .	..	..	2,56,793	2,56,793
17	FODDER . . .	..	44,655	98,359	98,359
18	FOREST PRODUCE . . .	..	..	..	44,251
	(a) Bamboo . . .	Nos.	336,314	30,650	..
	(b) Tendu (beedi) leaves . . .	Mds.	2,370	13,601	..
19	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND PLANTS . . .	..	877,994	..	42,46,923

No. II. (contd.)

year 1848 F. as compared with 1847 and 1846 F.

Mauud of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F. (1937-38)			1846 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O S. Rs		Details in O S. Rs	Total in O S Rs	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
	56,606		.	7,285		
86,279	26,344	..	25,640	19,288	.	
6,492	17,141	..	7,506	23,712	.	
..	28,762	..		46,183	..	
..	18,762	..	..	24,300	..	
2,57,389	2,57,389	2,57,389	.	1,98,571	1,98,571	10
17,872,008	39,05,746	39,05,746	15,906,564	33,34,852	31,34,832	11
36,620	.	21,041	65,740	.	25,888	12
24,534	10,308	..	35,740	12,068		
1,490	1,502	.	10,154	3,804		
10,596	9,286	.	10,486	20,011		
.	79,180	79,180		80,360	80,860	18
.	18,80,338	18,80,338	.		15,05,880	14
.	66,228			74,362	..	
.	18,14,110		.	14,81,518	.	
15,683		77,534	14,600	..	93,961	15
10,718	22,772	..	18,566	31,015	.	
4,965	54,762	..	1,034	62,946	..	
216	27,917	..	363	35,830	.	
4,749	26,845	..	6,871	27,116	..	
..	2,36,887	2,36,887		2,62,038	2,62,038	16
41,590	94,036	94,036	34,485	78,535	78,535	17
..	..	56,524	.	..	58,512	18
8,40,357	29,824	..	6,88,290	84,281		
5,905	26,700	..	4,810	19,231	..	
1,058,508	..	45,82,480	8571658	..	48,01,374	19

STATEMENT

*Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B.—Maund used is a Railway*

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(a) Fresh fruits	Mds.	250,376	8,82,392	..
	(b) Cocoanuts .. ..	"	..	..	..
	(i) Fresh	"	280,022	6,29,985	..
	(ii) Dry	"	106,132	8,87,583	..
	(c) Fresh vegetables	"	46,322	2,35,072	.
	(d) Dry fruits and vegetables	"	106,293	12,82,039	..
	(e) Flower plants	"	..	33,079	..
	(f) Betel leaves	"	88,849	2,96,178	..
20	GLASS AND GLASSWARE	"	.	.	8,35,991
	(a) Window glass	"	.	64,625	..
	(b) Bangles	"	..	5,75,917	.
	(c) Bottles and phials	"	..	58,583	
	(d) Other glassware	"		1,41,866	
21	GHEE	Mds.	485	12,018	12,018
22	GRAIN, PULSES AND FLOUR	"	8,882,509		14,134,959
	(a) Oat, barley, and sago	"	38,045	1,61,390	.
	(b) Wheat and wheat flour	"	275,594	11,48,326	..
	(c) Jawar and jawar flour	"	2,040,860	33,40,378	.
	(d) Rice without husk	"	2,132,168	80,69,697	.
	(e) Rice with husk	"	47,480	89,026	..
	(f) Gram, gram flour & dal	"	188,339	8,07,509	..
	(g) Others	"	115,014	5,18,624	.
23	GUM AND RESIN	"	2,630	30,951	30,951
24	HIDES AND SKINS (SALTED)	"	15,098	..	68,588
	(a) Hides	"	7,740	27,186	..
	(b) Skins	"	7,353	41,402	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1348 F. as compared with 1347 F. and 1346 F

Maunder of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs

1347 F. (1937-38)			1346 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O S Rs	Total in O S. Rs		Details in O. S Rs.	Total in O S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
192,679	8,01,437	.	183,691	8,44,624	..	
..	
281,400	6,29,244	.	293,756	7,01,848	..	
122,835	9,85,444	.	114,046	12,00,294	..	
49,389	2,44,245	.	54,713	2,72,647		
128,253	15,82,008	..	116,908	14,28,412	..	
.	41,614	..	..	34,392	..	
89,541	2,98,488		94,540	3,19,157	..	
..	..	9,37,601	..	..	9,66,077	20
.	58,336	..	.	53,529	..	
..	6,36,090	..	..	6,88,805	.	
.	63,851	..	.	58,248	..	
..	1,79,324	..	..	2,16,000	..	
390	12,029	12,020	722	18,098	18 098	21
2,869,040	..	1,12,37,066	3,171,780		1,21,62,612	22
38,216	1,86,318	..	40,090	1,72,411	..	
245,810	10,24,231	..	289,914	12,08,041	.	
82,058	2,61,066	..	347,212	9,00,853	..	
2,049,396	77,61,663	..	1,903,050	73,54,505	..	
30,063	56,377	..	51,129	95,893	..	
325,394	14,81,183	..	308,401	13,81,768	.	
98,103	4,66,233	..	231,936	9,59,638	..	
2,733	39,172	39,172	1,786	23,030	23,030	23
85,610	..	78,565	219,285	..	1,85,616	24
4,505	16,741	..	13,938	47,597	..	
81,105	62,824	..	205,347	1,38,019	..	

STATEMENT

Imports of H E H. the Nizam's Dominions for the

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs.	Total in O. S Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	HOSIERY .. .. .	..	..	4,47,750	4,47,750
26	INDUSTRIAL AND APPARATUS .. .	.	37,525	..	6,34,086
	(a) Electrical apparatus .. .	.	37,521	6,33,896	..
	(b) Others .. .. .	..	4	190	.
27	JEWELLERY .. .. .	..	..	..	4,98,426
	(a) Jewellery	Tolas	269,255	3,52,975	.
	(b) Plated gold and silver .. ..	..	.	1,40,451	..
28	LAC .. .. .	..	..	..	8,218
	(a) Stick and seed	Mds.	.	1,014	..
	(b) Shell-lac .. .. .	..	77	2,188	..
29	LEATHER .. .. .	..	..	..	2,60,950
	(a) Unmanufactured	No.	..	1,45,157	.
	(b) Manufactured (excluding boots, shoes and belting for machinery) .. ..	..	..	1,15,793	..
30	LIQUORS FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT ..	..	..	..	6,52,436
	(a) Foreign wines and spirits .. ..	..	.	6,31,924	..
	(b) Country wine .. .. .	..	..	20,512	..
31	MACHINERY AND MILL WORK .. .	.	4,349	..	27,69,479
	i. Prime-movers other than electrical ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Oil engines .. .. .	.	115	2,37,828	..
	(b) Steam engines .. .. .	..	17	1,70,812	..
	ii. Electrical machinery including prime- movers .. .. .	..	36	11,060	.
	iii. Machinery not being prime-movers or electrical machinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	(a) Agricultural machinery .. ..	..	..	..	.
	1 Agricultural Tractors and parts ..	..	..	76,412	..
	2 Agricultural Ploughs, etc., and parts.	..	..	1,35,872	..

No II.—(contd.)

year 1848 Fash as compared with 1847 and 1846 F

Maunder of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs

1847 F. (1937-38)			1847 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O S. Rs		Details O.S. Rs.	Total O S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
..	5,38,311	5,38,311	5,40,471	5,40,471	..	25
..	..	8,08,894	..	.	7,19,406	26
..	6,08,837	..	.	7,19,229	..	
.	57	..	..	237	..	
..	..	5,69,978	..	..	5,79,806	27
3,254	4,16,088	..	4,864	4,65,589	..	
..	1,53,890	..	..	1,14,217	..	
.	..	2,444	..	..	4,852	28
57	674	..	159	2,278	..	
111	2,770	..	98	2,574	..	
..	..	2,66,975	..	..	2,15,905	29
4,865	1,41,946	..	3,129	1,10,284	..	
..	1,25,029	..	..	1,05,621	..	
..	..	6,25,379	..	..	6,17,897	30
..	5,18,320	..	..	5,97,960	..	
..	1,12,059	..	..	19,939	2,333,374	
..	..	23,84,834	..	.	..	31
..	1,39,864	..	162	1,33,439	..	
..	1,32,819	..	17	69,933	..	
..	49,800	..	44	17,972	.	
3,74,759	3,74,759	..	.	5,15,376	.	
76,172	76,172	..	..	63,303	..	
..	63,881	..	..	1,58,739	..	

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the
N.B.—Maund used is a Railway

Srl. No	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1848 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S. Rs	Total in O S. Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Boilers		6	17,400	..
	(c) Sugar-cane mills and parts .	No.	628	30,608	..
	(d) Printing machinery, power-driven and hand worked		23	19,992	..
	(e) Oil-crushing and refining machinery ..		247	1,24,553	..
	(f) Rice mill machinery		32	30,155	.
	(g) Flour mill machinery		197	42,950	.
	(h) Saw mills		7	1,675	..
	(i) Power-driven pumps and boring machines . . . . .		..	35,560	..
	(iv) Sewing machines	Nos.	2,131	3,28,453	..
	(v) Knitting machines and parts		138	3,450	..
	(vi) Typewriters	"	94	21,314	..
	(vii) Other sorts of machinery parts		678	14,81,385	..
82	MANURES (Artificial and natural manure) ..	"	85,932	3,57,849	3,57,849
33	MATCHES	Gross	122,395	2,41,481	2,41,481
34	METAL ORES AND MANUFACTURES	Md.s	539,978	..	70,77,848
	1. Aluminium . . . . .	"	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (blocks and sheets)	"	21	168-	..
	(b) Wrought	"	2,733	2,10,185	..
	2. Brass :—	"	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (ingots, blocks, bars and sheets)	"	7,268	2,06,410	.
	(b) Wrought	"	18,450	8,49,943	..
	3. Copper.	"	..	..	.
	(a) Unwrought, ingots, rods and sheets	"	2,480	93,969	..
	(b) Wrought	"	2,437	1,15,418	..
	4. German silver (wrought and unwrought) ..	"	1,016	63,267	..
	5. Iron and steel.	"	..	..	..
	(a) Unwrought (pig iron)	"	688	5,094	..

No. II.—(contd.)

year 1848 F. as compared with 1847 F and 1846 F.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs

1347 F (1937-38)			1346 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
.	87,642	.	.	69,834	..	
21	12,700	..	..	69,224	..	
..	28,536	..	..	20,885	..	
..	81,252	..	..	39,180	..	
..	21,702	..		29,255	..	
.	28,190	..	..	38,872	..	
	1,748	..	..	1,846	..	
	28,436		..	24,788	..	
1,698	2,46,264	..		3,63,770	..	
..	1,835	..	.	2,280	..	
155	31,518			27,590	..	
.	14,07,976	..	.	12,08,014	..	
..	89,687	89,687	..	71,048	71,048	32
1,81,376	2,60,333	2,60,333	1,18,782	2,57,084	2,57,084	33
5,45,380	..	76,72,621	5,75,782	.	68,27,802	34
..	
48	1,214	..	..	..	..
2,655	2,06,717	..	167	3,437	..	
..	
8,979	2,49,509	..	3,025	2,15,643	..	
24,404	10,33,685	..	.	..	..
..	..	..	7,475	1,72,837	..	
5,089	1,48,445	3,11,729	3,340	1,10,382	..	
3,592	1,62,284	..	4,008	1,62,215	..	
1 275	75,890	..	1,338	79,859	..	
..	
1,429	5,686	..	49	379	..	

STATEMENT

*Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B.—Maund used is a Railway*

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(b) Wrought .. ..	..		
	(1) Rods and bars .. ..	.. Mds.	66,952	4,73,002	..
	(2) Sheets and plates, galvanised iron	..	77,409	7,61,989	..
	(3) Steel rods and sheets .. ..	..	111,428	7,52,314	..
	(4) Other manufactures .. ..	..	238,358	2,706,208	..
	6. Lead (<i>Unwrought and wrought</i>)	..	1,511	23,961	..
	7. Tin and Silver.	..	1,126	62,172	..
	(a) Unwrought (Ingots, etc.) .. ..	..	632	75,691	..
	(b) Wrought .. ..	..	41,243	4,41,687	..
	8. Zinc (<i>wrought and unwrought</i>)	..	17,120	2,26,911	..
	9. Other metals and manufactures	..	3,717	84,606	..
35	OILS.				
		Gallon	.	.	108,29,262
	1. Mineral oils.		9,783,744	..	10,2,25,496
	(a) Kerosene oil .. ..	..	49,08,289	39,33,493	..
	(b) Fuel oil and crude oil .. ..	..	15,25,373	5,72,566	..
	(c) Lubricating oil .. ..	..	550,075	5,60,407	..
	(d) Petrol .. ..	..	28,00,007	39,59,092	..
	2. Vegetable oil	Mds.	.	..	..
	(a) Coconut oil .. ..	..	74,398	14,87,994	..
	(b) Linseed oil .. ..	..	1,999	29,546	..
	(c) Other sorts .. ..	..	12,649	2,36,164	..
36	OIL CAKES. (Manures) .. ..	..	1,803	3,402	3,402
37	PAINTS, COLOURS, TURPENTINE AND VARNISH, ETC. .. ..	..	22,796	11,15,665	11,15,665
38	PAPER, PASTE-BOARDS, BOOKS AND MAPS, ETC. .. ..	..	..	..	18,86,731
	(a) Paper .. ..	..	..	8,28,014	..
	(b) Card-board .. ..	..	44,218	1,90,504	..
	(c) Books and maps, etc. .. ..	..	..	8,73,213	..

No II.—(contd.)

year 1348 F. as compared with 1347 F. and 1346 F

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1347 F. (1937-38)			1347 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
55,782	4,18,647	..	51,957	3,33,619	.	
126,491	11,83,880	..	63,014	5,40,628	..	
1 33,221	7,28,287	..	96,495	6,45,026	..	
231,575	27,57,270	.	186,739	30,06,182		
1,215	17,797	..	641	10,171	.	
		..				
1,260	81,785	.	1,641	69,148	.	
33,423	3,08,062	..	19,637	2,22,396	..	
11,639	1,51,629	..	12,229	1,35,277	.	
3,304	91,885	..	2,659	1,07,356	..	
.	.	1,08,34,256	..	..	93,72,153	35
			
5,220,068	41,40,050	..	5,279,835	4,105,535	.	
1,713,303	6,40,050	..	1,504,080	4,57,866		
461,5923	5,58,120	..	349,544	4,73,673	.	
2,830,533	38,48,777	..	2,428,735	30,91,048		
..	
68,918	13,78,421	..	62,448	9,92,860	..	
2,245	34,150	.	2,302	37,530	..	
17,954	2,32,328	..	16,342	2,08,671	..	
2,664	5,034	5,034	5,237	11,655	11,655	86
23,577	10,60,336	10,60,336	23,060	9,78,826	9,78,826	87
..	..	22,17,340	..	..	18,88,350	88
..	9,46,383	..	..	7,88,995	..	
..	4,32,350	.	35,259	3,84,508	..	
..	8,38,607	..	..	7,14,847	..	

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1348 Fash

N B —Maund used is a Railway Maund

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1348 (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
39	PERFUMERY AND INCENSE				4,48,079
	(i) Perfumery .. ..		.	2,83,171	.
	(ii) Incense		5,816	1,64,908	.
40	PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS		.	5,44,085	5,44,085
41	PITCH AND TAR .. .		2,886	10,566	10,566
42	PRECIOUS METALS — .. .		..		4,02,438
	(a) Gold bullion .	Tolas	1,052	48,947	.
	(b) Silver bullion		1,44,823	75,979	.
	(c) Coins .. ..		.	37,889	..
	(d) Sovereigns	No.	12,069	1,07,884	.
	(e) Gold Manufactures .. .	Tolas	433	18,553	..
	(f) Manufactures of silver .		189,897	1,46,931	..
	(g) Manufactures of gold mixed with other metals	Mds.	396	25,925	.
43	PRECIOUS STONES :— .. .		..	.	2,23,768
	(a) Unset	Srs	..	1,97,585	..
	(b) Set.. ..		.	26,228	..
44	PROVISION AND OILMANSTORES		112,003	..	2,09,482
	(a) Canned food, fish and confectionery ..		72,171	12,94,104	..
	(b) Ghee and butter		2,744		..
	(c) Artificial Ghee		37,088	1,08,746	..
45	PYROTECHNICS .. ..		.	6,94,632	51,460
46	RAILWAY PLANT & ROLLING STOCK STORES, ETC. .. ..		..	51,460	
47	RUBBER MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING TYRES AND TUBES) .. ..		..	34,59,000	34,59,000
			..	6,81,297	6,81,297
48	SALT	Mds.1	2,053,179	..	68,89,621
	(a) Edible salt		2,051,124	68,87,087	..
	(b) Other kinds		2,055	52,534	..

No. II—(contd.)

as compared with 1347 and 1346 Fash

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs

1347 (1937-38)			1346 (1936-37)			Sl No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O S Rs	Total in O S Rs		Details in O.S Rs.	Total in O.S Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
..		4,42,546		..	4,45,709	29
5,839	2,78,076 1,64,170	.	5,761	2,77,315 1,68,394	.	
..	5,97,351	5,97,351	..	6,04,775	.	40
..	2,588	9,838	9,838	2,334	12,130	41
..		13,22,196			21,12,702	42
1,255	52,276		1,204	49,976	..	
1,300,558	7,76,227		16,38,400	10,29,424	.	
..	1,04,510		..	5,72,933	.	
3,652	85,448	..	4,846	1,26,859		
676	28,252	..	741	31,300	..	
293,065	2,20,493		3,44,197	2,57,587	..	
450	44,990	.	452	44,628	..	
..	.	2,62,451	..	..	2,73,477	43
159-57	2,22,761	..	..	2,11,811	..	
8-16	29,690	..	..	61,666	..	
101,671	..	19,93,605	31,167	.	18,27,474	44
71,169	12,98,012	.	56,654	11,83,772	..	
2,151	86,343	..	2,327	81,832	..	
28,351	6,09,403	..	27,486	5,61,870	..	
..	74,890	74,890	..	1,05,669	1,05,669	45
..	25,72,000	25,72,000	.	37,07,000	37,07,000	46
591,374	6,39,403	6,39,403	1,29,724	6,39,851	6,39,851	47
1,804,654	.	60,48,041	21,16,211		70,85,864	48
1,802,710	60,09,041	..	21,14,267	70,45,559	..	
..	39,000	..	..	38,305	..	

STATEMENT

*Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the**N B — Maund used is a Railway*

Srl No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1348 F. (1938-39)			
			Quantity	VALUE		
				Details in O. S. Rs	Total in O S Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
49	SANDALWOOD	Mds.	61	1,894	1,894	
50	SEEDS	"	.	.	2,13,637	
	(a) Mustard and rape	"	690	4,903	..	
	(b) Castor, linseed, karad and sesamum	"	674	3,712	..	
	(c) Mohwanut and groundnut	"	5,627	23,362	..	
	(d) Cotton seeds	"	66,437	1,10,737	..	
	(e) Hemp, ambada and other seeds	"	17,092	70,923	..	
51	SOAP OF ALL KINDS (INDIAN AND FOREIGN)	"	23,220	5,78,219	5,78,219	
52	SPICES	"	2,77,458	..	41,13,187	
	(a) Betelnuts	"	91,932	13,93,084	.	
	(b) Cloves	"	16,499	4,14,696	..	
	(c) Ginger	"	4,169	45,088	..	
	(d) Nutmeg	"	527	30,012	..	
	(e) Pepper	"	4,500	74,210	.	
	(f) Katha-catechu	"	8,346	2,71,892	.	
	(g) Dry chillies	"	34,617	4,19,764	..	
	(h) Cardamom	"	2,383	4,56,596	..	
	(i) Other kinds	"	1,15,585	10,08,345	..	
53	STATUES AND PORTRAITS	"	702	2,503	2,503	
54	SUGAR	"	9,48,916	.	80,39,970	
	(a) Refined sugar	"	5,07,611	38,35,577	..	
	(b) Jaggery	"	4,40,603	22,03,032	..	
	(c) Molasses	"	702	1,861	..	
55	TALLOW AND WAX	"	11,322	..	1,24,109	
	(a) Tallow	"	8,419	1,04,891	..	
	(b) Artificial wax	"	2,903	29,218	..	

No II —(contd)

year 1848 F. as compared with 1847 F. and 1846 F

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F (1937-38)			1846 F. (1935-37)			Srl No
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
207	3,645	3,645	100	2,805	2,805	49
759	..	2,65,967	1,25,348	..	3,24,874	50
689	4,790	..	1,198	8,527	..	
846	4,460	..	2,332	11,888	..	
5,187	27,085	..	14,973	83,333	..	
81,451	1,36,746	..	1,00,507	1,63,367	..	
19,686	92,886	..	6,343	58,264	..	
22,977	5,52,582	5,52,582	27,552	5,73,745	5,73,745	51
257,583	..	40,74,029	2,50,263	.	38,70,001	52
94,058	14,89,033	..	88,693	13,99,482		
8,913	4,86,744	..	10,654	5,32,909	.	
3,845	80,063	..	4,020	1,14,426	..	
609	34,786		566	29,827	..	
4,830	80,490	..	3,783	74,927	..	
6,791	2,65,708		7,303	2,70,266	..	
12,477	1,48,937	..	19,806	1,30,228	..	
2,161	4,82,215	..	2,112	3,33,891	..	
1,23,899	10,56,006	..	113,526	9,84,455	.	
..	7,332	7,332	.	4,616	4,616	53
11,60,918	..	1,01,91,654	824,932	..	81,06,386	54
6,70,649	77,40,862	..	611,397	70,38,640	..	
4,90,012	24,59,262	..	213,463	10,67,281		
237	530	..	72	415	..	
6,121	..	75,354	11,873	.	78,525	55
2,888	42,523	..	2,609	33,998		
3,233	32,826	..	3,264	39,527	.	

STATEMENT

Imports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1948 Fash

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Srl No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs.	Total in O.S Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
56	TEA .	.. Lbs	2,123,586	10,92,828	10,92,828
57	TEXTILES .			..	8,26,30,058
	A. Cotton —				
	(i) Raw :—				
	(a) Lint ..	Mds	4,653	72,143	..
	(b) Cotton with seeds .	..	1,582	9,567	..
	(ii) Waste .	..	1,638	4,059	..
	(iii) Manufactures .	..			
	(c) Twist and Yarn .—				
	(1) Indian (machine made) ..	Lbs	8,353,706	42,26,810	..
	(2) Foreign (machine made) ..	..	718,016	7,28,605	..
	(3) Hand-spun .	..	16,906	8,435	..
	(b) Cotton durries ..	..		2,17,119	..
	(c) Piece-goods .—				
	(1) Mill-made ..	..	..	1,51,72,183	..
	(2) Hand-made ..	..	..	42,00,185	..
	(d) Cotton rope ..	..	524	12,081	..
	(e) Thread (sewing) ..	..	..	1,60,735	..
	(f) Other sorts ..	..	4,074	74,717	..
	(g) Haberdashery & Millinery ..	..	..	5,36,228	..
	B. Hemp :—	..	..		..
	(1) Raw ..	..	1,843	11,300	..
	(2) Ropes and twine ..	..	22,325	2,04,568	..
	C. Jute —				
	(1) Raw ..	..	285	1,082	..
	(2) Twist & Yarn ..	..	337	4,024	..

No. II—(contd.)

as compared with 1847 and 1846 Fash.

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs.

1347 F (1937-38)			1346 F. (1936-37)			Srl No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O.S. Rs	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs	Total in O.S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
20,40,106	10,67,751	10,67,751	17,24,244	9,28,221	9,28,221	56
..	..	3,75,77,956	46,343		3,84,51,885	57
3,250	61,913	.	1,956	48,612	..	
667	4,866	.	981	8,853	..	
1,999	10,501	.	1,989	10,134	..	
72,52,606	38,47,881	.	65,78,892	41,18,618	.	
7,82,786	7,30,015	.	729,416	7,81,122		
19,018	12,205	.	6,600	4,271	.	
..	2,53,945	..	..	2,66,371		
..	1,66,03,298	..	.	1,79,71,556	.	
..	47,29,271	..	.	52,11,432	..	
1,244	27,161	..	595	24,375	..	
..	1,54,825	..	..	1,55,556	..	
4,208	81,367	..	4,349	88,217	..	
..	5,81,688	..	..	7,15,702	..	
27,095	2,27,489	..	23,183	1,95,143	..	
2,663	14,128	..	1,841	9,829	..	
24,432	2,18,861	..	21,342	1,85,814	..	
17	219	..	92	518	..	
824	3,549	..	347	3,685	..	

STATEMENT

*Imports of H E H the Nizam's Dominions for the**N.B —Maund used is a Railway*

Srl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1348 F. (1938-39)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(3) Gunnies and hessian (new) ..	Mds	.	12,82,377	..
	(4) Old hessians and other sorts ..	..	..	7,58,267	..
	(D) Coir and coir-matting ..	..	919	5,765	..
	(E) Silk.				
	i. Raw.				
	(1) Indian .. ..	..	638	1,79,337	.
	(2) Foreign .. ..	..	1,059	3,91,703	..
	ii. Yarn.				
	(1) Indian .. ..	..	32	10,857	..
	(2) Foreign .. ..	..	714	1,61,629	..
	iii. Piece-goods (including tussor and silk)		..	18,04,687	..
	(F) Artificial silk .. ..	..	..	19,06,799	..
	i. Raw and spun .. ..	..	6,798	4,45,441	..
	ii. Manufactured .. ..	..	..	14,61,308	..
	(G) Wool.				
	(i) Raw. .. ..	..	268	1,937	..
	(ii) Manufactured.		..		
	(1) Yarn and knitting wool ..	..	87	12,493	..
	(2) Carpets .. ..	..	..	8,853	..
	(3) Rugs, kammals and others ..	..	..	4,62,068	..
58	TOBACCO .. ..	..	..		27,14,762
	(a) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	100,278	10,43,842	..
	(b) Manufactured .. ..	..		
	(1) Cigarettes .. ..	..	..	7,85,855	..
	(2) Cigars and other sorts ..	..	..	9,85,065	.
59	UMBRELLAS AND UMBRELLA FITTINGS ..	Nos.	..	97,958	97,958

No. II.—(contd)

year 1848 F. as compared with 1847 F. and 1846 F

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F. (1937-38)			1846 F. (1936-37)			Srl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.		Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
..	15,71,729	..	..	14,11,455	..	
..	6,41,775	..	..	5,75,808	..	
794	4,608	..	590	5,124	.	
	32,20,010			35,86,438		
1,195	2,46,301	..	564	2,24,722	..	
1,921	6,63,458	..	1,471	6,02,641	..	
77	23,728	..	53	25,408	..	
243	71,600	..	739	1,68,697	.	
..	22,15,823	..	..	25,64,970	.	
7,602	21,64,065	..	..	25,21,873	.	
7,602	5,13,163	..	7,972	5,53,300	..	
..	16,50,902	..	..	19,68,573	.	
94	717	..	129	1,292		
150	19,081	..	101	13,482	..	
..	17,394	..	..	12,409	..	
..	6,04,499	..	..	7,19,844	.	
..	27,68,825	27,65,825	..	27,21,273	27,21,273	58
125,565	12,23,298	..	1,27,537	12,39,378	..	
..	5,06,995	..	..	4,86,768	..	
..	10,38,532	..	..	9,95,127	..	
9,482	1,06,965	1,06,965	70,919	1,17,704	1,17,704	59

STATEMENT

*Imports of H E.H the Nizam's Dominions for 1848 Faski**N B —Maund used is a Railway Maund*

Srl No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1348 F (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs	Total in O S Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
60	VEHICLES (EXCLUDING LOCOMOTIVES)	Nos			29,48,987
	(i) Cycles other than motor cycles ..				
	(a) Cycles imported entire in section		1,550	57,561	..
	(b) Parts & accessories ..			4,48,662	..
	(ii) Mechanically propelled vehicles (ex- cluding locomotives)				
	(a) Motor cars . . . . .	..	656	15,24,015	
	(b) Motor cycles	..	54	31,159	.
	(c) Motor buses & lorries .	..	155	2,86,720	..
	(iii) Parts & accessories for motors only (including tyres and tubes) .. ..		..	4,55,480	..
	(iv) Aeroplanes & their parts .		3,435	.	.
	(v) Other Vehicles . . . . .	..	.	1,90,440	..
61	WOOD AND TIMBER				10,21,675
	(a) Timber			6,11,546	..
	(b) Firewood			10,891	.
	(c) Manufactures			3,28,975	..
	(d) Wood for matches			70,863	..
62	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE				31,82,905
	(a) Unmanufactured			2,12,614	.
	(b) Manufactured .. .. .		..	29,70,291	..
63	RAILWAY FREIGHT . . . . .		..		99,47,009
	(a) Railway freight & Motor freight ..			97,97,409	..
	(b) Railway bus milage . . . . .		..	1,49,600	..
64	ARTICLES IMPORTED DUTY EXEMPTED ..				99,10,341
	(a) Government Department			34,40,000	.
	(b) British Garrison and Residency staff ..			29,32,000	..
	(c) Articles for Singareni Collieries ..			17,96,000	..
	(d) Surgical instruments and other require- ments for charitable dispensaries .			19,341	..
	(e) Religious charitable Institutions ..		..	17,23,000	..
	Grand Total		..	14,68,66,973	14,68,66,973

No. II—(concl'd.)

as compared with 1847 and 1846 Fusli.

of 40 seers or 82 2/7 lbs.

1347 F (1937-38)			1346 F (1936-37)			Srl No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O.S Rs	Total in O.S. Rs		Details in O.S. Rs	Total in O.S Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
6,399	.	31,58,862	8,641	.	32 47,163	60
..	..				.	
3,624	97,536	.	3,628	1,18,959	.	
.	4,40,491	.	..	6,18,541	..	
713	17,28,844		679	15,72,262	..	
44	20,776	.	72	36,846	.	
89	2,06,164	..	107	2,19,060	..	
..	4,72,437	..	..	4,32,877	..	
..	12,696	..	.	4,854	4,854	
3,159	1,79,418	..	4,159	2,23,744	..	
..	.	10,81,487	..		11,30,695	61
..	5,86,603	..	..	5,88,390	..	
.	5,774	..		2,308	..	
..	3,82,739	..	..	4,42,717	..	
..	1,06,871	..	..	97,185	..	
..	32,06,740	32,06,740		32,98,690	32,98,690	62
..	1,51,551	..	.	1,46,250	..	
..	30,55,189	..	..	31,32,440	..	
..	94,30,370	94,30,370	..	95,04,415	95,04,415	63
..	
..	
..	1,00,71,044	1,00,71,044	.	88,36,865	88,36,865	64
..	35,01,000	.		37,80,000	..	
..	31,89,000	..	.	27,74,000	..	
..	12,99,000	..	..	9,65,000	..	
..	34,044	.	.	43,365	..	
..	20,48,000	..	..	12,74,000	..	
..	14,97,08,829	14,97,08,829	..	15,05,45,855	15,05,45,855	

STATEMENT
Exports of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1348
N B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Srl No.	Classification	Unit or Quan- tity	1348 F. (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O. S. Rs.	Total in O. S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	ANIMALS LIVING	Nos.	.	..	33,28,182
	(a) Taurine (bulls and cows) .. .. .	..	68,005	11,97,028	..
	(b) Buffaloes .. .. .	..	11,914	2,42,870	..
	(c) Sheep and goats .. .. .	..	891,524	19,67,451	..
	(d) Camels .. .. .	..	.	.	..
	(e) Equines (horses and donkeys, etc) .. .. .	..	2,130	40,955	..
	(f) Dogs .. .. .	..	23	61	..
	(g) Monkey and Langurs .. .. .	..	504	1,455	..
	(h) Poultry .. .. .	..	822,435	8,61,837	..
	(i) Other birds .. .. .	..	461	258	..
	(j) Miscellaneous animals .. .. .	..	1,102	16,759	..
2	APPARELS (EXCLUDING BOOTS AND SHOES) .. .. .	..	..	67,382	67,382
3	BOOTS AND SHOES	Pairs	6,533	5,696	5,696
4	BUILDING MATERIALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL .. .. .	..	..	..	38,37,361
	(i) Bricks and tiles .. .. .	..	.	.	..
	(a) Machine-made .. .. .	..	..	.	..
	(b) Hand-made .. .. .	..	..	1,989	..
	(ii) Cement (Shahabad)	Mds	3,220,168	33,61,388	..
	(iii) Shahabad stones	Nos.	11,329,129	4,64,882	..
	(iv) Lime and pipe clay	Mds	10,778	3,833	..
	(v) Other kinds .. .. .	..	..	5,324	..
5	COAL AND COKE .. .. .	..	..	..	45,18,319
	(i) Collieries coal .. .. .	..	..	44,84,741	..
	(ii) Charcoal .. .. .	..	..	83,578	..
6	DAIRY PRODUCE .. .. .	..	..	..	1,04,620
	Ghee and butter .. .. .	..	2,849	1,04,620	..
7	DRUGS AND MEDICINES .. .. .	..	..	12,415	12,415
8	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, .. .. .	..	..	..	2,74,727
	(i) Half-chammari and-amaltas bark .. .. .	..	68,720	52,082	..
	(ii) Indigo .. .. .	..	5	980	..

No. III.

*Fash as compared with 1347 and 1346 F.**of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.*

1347 F. (1937-1938)			1346 F. (1936-1937)			Srl No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O.S. Rs	Total in O.S. Rs		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
..	.	36,87,221	..	.	41,15,180	1
60,749	11,74,248	..	81,503	15,71,029	..	
7,759	1,89,182	..	..	..	..
350,102	17,88,474	..	..	.	..
4	520	..	.	..	..
3,189	57,903	..	4,321	14,634	.	
282	725	..	..	..	..
1,089,999	4,58,012	..	.	..	..
506	427	..	.	..	..
1,722	18,281	..	..	28,924	28,924	2
..	49,142	49,142	..	..	..
5,026	5,183	5,183	4,001	6,222	6,222	3
.	40,16,678	40,16,678	..	46,45,054	46,45,054	4
..	1,190	..	..	..	..
..	
..	1,190	..	..	812	..	
3,240,692	36,17,946	..	3,679,782	41,94,114	..	
9,985,293	3,92,662	..	3,488,898	4,44,203	..	
4,887	2,221	..	2,764	2,009	..	
..	3,259	..	..	3,916	..	
.	45,65,453	45,65,483	..	35,24,793	35,24,798	5
..	45,17,545	..	..	34,86,238	..	
53,777	47,838	..	42,823	88,555	..	
..	.	1,57,924	..	..	1,98,358	6
4,062	1,57,924	..	5,106	1,98,356	..	
1,011	11,870	11,870	486	15,586	15,586	7
183,684	2,80,441	2,80,441	336,038	4,15,916	4,15,916	8
20,110	44,182	..	74,877	1,41,550	..	
2	400	..	9	880	..	

STATEMENT

Exports of H.E.H the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1348 Fash

N.B.—Maund used is a Railway Maund

Sl. No	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1348 F (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S. Rs	Total in O S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(iv) Red ochre .. .	Mds.	106	302	.
	(iv) Others .. .	"	147,797	2,21,463	..
9	FODDER .. .	"	75,647	1,01,568	1,01,568
10	FOREST PRODUCE .. .	"			9,30,168
	(i) Tendu leaves (beedi leaves)	"	168,168	5,78,731	.
	(ii) Sandal .. .	"	20	143	.
	(iii) Bamboo .. .	"		2,91,139	..
	(iv) Other leaves .. .	"	..	60,155	..
11	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES .. .	"		.	2,94,015
	(i) Fresh fruits .. .	"	1,00,282	2,43,094	
	(ii) Fresh Vegetables .. .	"	15,253	50,921	
12	GLASS AND GLASSWARE .. .	"	..	86,147	86,147
13	GRAIN PULSES AND FLOUR .. .	"	2,679,148	..	96,41,285
	(i) Rice in the husk .. .	Mds.	15,039	28,205	..
	(ii) Rice not in the husk .. .	"	12,552	47,648	.
	(iii) Wheat and wheat flour .. .	"	118,417	1,93,407	.
	(iv) Jawar and jawar flour .. .	"	542,950	17,91,131	..
	(v) Bajra and Bajra flour .. .	"	92,248	2,69,067	
	(vi) Pulses in grain and flour .. .	"	28,061	1,07,931	..
	(vii) Others .. .	"	1,869,881	69,03,895	..
14	HIDES AND SKINS .. .	No		..	9,30,426
	(i) Hides raw .. .	"	114,928	3,50,174	.
	(ii) Skins raw .. .	"	1,561,400	5,66,564	..
	(iii) Cutting of Hides and Skins Raw .. .	"	..	13,688	..
15	HORNS AND HOOFs .. .	"	11,704	33,099	33,099
16	JEWELLERY COINS .. .	Mds.	..	2,30,568	2,30,568

No. III—(contd)

as compared with 1347 and 1346 Fash

of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs

1347 F. (1937-1938)			1346 F. (1936-1937)			Sl No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O S Rs	Total in O S Rs		Details in O S Rs	Total in O S Rs	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
2	4	.	90	186	..	
163,520	2,35,905	.	177,462	2,73,400	..	
59,023	1,03,426	1,03,426	83,634	1,06,786	1,06,786	9
158,500	9,51,211	9,51,211	168,295	11,01,291	11,01,291	10
157,000	5,41,137	.	168,246	7,06,268	..	
1,533,123	7,059	.	49	464	..	
	3,52,608	.	4,105,196	3,27,604	..	
	50,107	.	.	66,055	.	
71,212	1,98,266	1,98,266	172,625	3,44,672	3,44,672	11
56,884	1,50,368	.	156,413	2,90,572	.	
14,328	47,898	.	16,212	54,100	.	
	1,204	1,204	..	2,336	2,336	12
3,633,678	1,25,48,106	1,25,48,106	3,132,428	1,22,74,537	1,22,74,537	13
17,548	32,913	..	17,426	32,767	..	
7,795	30,091	..	12,591	50,014	..	
155,872	5,66,147	..	194,226	8,09,288	..	
1,510,299	49,73,370	..	1,365,432	45,03,556	.	
450,195	13,13,088	..	299,608	8,73,867	..	
21,580	82,911	.	24,942	95,089	..	
1,490,389		..	1,218,193	59,09,961	..	
887,878	9,14,387	9,86,387	855,114	11,47,897	11,47,897	14
94,580	3,37,037	..	89,749	3,35,069	..	
793,298	5,80,447	..	765,365	6,74,712	..	
..	18,903	.	.	1,38,116	.	
10,731	30,140	30,140	16,072	46,189	46,189	15
..	3,10,922	3,10,922	.	3,74,962	3,74,962	16

STATEMENT
Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1948
N.B —Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quan- tity	1948 F (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O S Rs.	Total in O S. Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	LEATHER	No.	..	..	45,80,875
	(i) Unmanufactured .. ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Hides tanned and dressed .. ..	..	384,514	18,96,856	..
	(b) Skins tanned and dressed .. ..	..	3,849,763	26,11,552	..
	(ii) Manufactures (excluding boots and shoes) .. ..	..	..	22,287	..
18	MACHINERY OLD AND RAW	..	..	1,17,389	1,17,389
19	MANURES BONES	Mds	174,493	..	3,65,199
	(i) Bones (not crushed) .. ..	..	67,052	1,00,837	..
	(ii) Crushed bones .. ..	..	104,827	2,61,439	..
	(iii) Other kinds .. ..	..	2,614	2,923	..
20	MATCHES	..	99,428	1,97,407	1,97,407
21	METALS AND ORES .. ..	..	..	..	19,926
	(i) All kinds of metals and ores .. ..	..	..	906	..
	(ii) Metallic goods .. ..	..	..	19,020	..
22	OILS (VEGETABLE AND ESSENTIAL)	..	1,076,986	..	69,72,153
	(i) Castor, mohwa and karanj oils .. ..	..	162,835	8,14,180	..
	(ii) Til oil .. ..	..	19,956	1,33,053	..
	(iii) Groundnut oil .. ..	..	821,084	54,73,897	..
	(iv) Other oils .. ..	..	78,111	5,51,023	..
23	OIL CAKES .. ..	..	2,479,920	..	51,66,515
	(i) Castor cakes .. ..	..	424,152	8,83,650	..
	(ii) Other cakes .. ..	..	2,055,768	42,82,865	..
24	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD AND STATIONERY	..	..	..	81,593
	(i) Paper .. ..	..	..	944	..
	(ii) Stationery .. ..	..	..	80,649	..
25	PERFUMERY AND SCENTED OILS	..	..	1,231	1,231
26	SEEDS .. ..	..	..	..	4,95,27,649
	(i) Castor seed .. ..	..	752,492	40,76,033	..
	(ii) Cotton seed .. ..	..	895,449	14,92,416	..

III.—(contd.)

Fash as compared with 1847 and 1846 Fash.

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F. (1937-1938)			1846 F. (1936-1937)			Sl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S. Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
2,894,479	32,09,489	32,09,489	3,738,281	40,55,942	40,55,942	17
2,894,479	31,89,435	.	3,738,281	40,35,029	..	
126,970	10,66,803	.	293,532	13,17,479	..	
2,677,489	21,22,682	..	3,444,749	27,18,150	..	
..	20,054	..	.	20,313	..	
..	1,35,341	1,35,341	..	1,26,504	1,26,504	18
137,567	8,70,442	2,76,442	269,297	4,04,091	4,04,091	19
81,123	1,38,807	.	59,936	85,349	..	
58,295	1,33,258	.	1,94,108	3,01,045	..	
3,149	4,877	.	15,253	17,697	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	27,987	27,987	..	27,648	27,648	21
..	163	..	..	1,012	..	
..	27,824	..	..	26,636	..	
809,982	57,63,032	57,63,032	627,036	69,68,859	69,68,859	22
125,287	9,39,292	..	163,622	27,27,027	..	
12,160	97,605	..	12,564	2,51,255	..	
607,155	40,47,706	..	377,327	25,15,537	..	
65,880	6,78,429	..	73,523	14,75,040	..	
2,181,996	44,41,675	44,41,675	1,593,933	33,20,720	33,20,720	23
405,034	8,48,830	..	494,019	10,29,211	..	
1,726,962	35,97,845	..	1,09,914	22,91,509	..	
..	85,345	85,345	2,862	65,349	65,349	24
..	6,433	..	49	1,191	..	
..	78,912	..	2,813	64,158	..	
..	1,785	1,785	..	14,633	14,633	25
9,201,898	5,10,38,461	5,10,38,461	11,801,636	4,47,54,533	4,47,54,533	26
328,874	17,18,432	..	1,311,299	71,02,937	..	
1,739,841	29,27,229	..	1,454,697	41,83,104	..	

STATEMENT

Exports of II E II. the Nizams, Dominions for 1948

N B —Maund used is a Railway

Sl No	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S Rs.	Total in O S Rs
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(iii) Groundnut .	Mds	.		..
	(a) Groundnut with shell ..	"	1,904,973	63,49,917	..
	(b) Groundnut without shell ..	"	5,813,067	2,90,68,362	..
	(iv) Karad seed ..	"	158,140	5,27,175	..
	(v) Linseed .	"	1,071,793	53,53,974	..
	(vi) Mohwa nut and seed ..	"	26,104	57,632	..
	(vii) Sesamum or til oil .	"	286,030	23,57,834	..
	(viii) Rape and mustard ..	"	7,368	44,718	..
	(ix) Hemp and ambada seed .	"	39,158	1,99,588	..
27	SOAP . ..	"	..		6,545
	(i) Hand-made	"		5,481	..
	(ii) Machine made ..	"		1,064	..
28	SPICES .. ..	"	..	..	22,69,296
	(i) Chillies dry and green .	"	235,304	20,20,037	..
	(ii) Coriander	"	38,434	2,49,250	..
29	SUGAR	"	33,485	..	3,14,302
	(i) Refined .	"	15,404	1,93,817	.
	(ii) Unrefined .	"	25	167	..
	(iii) Jaggery .	"	18,052	1,20,294	..
	(iv) Molasses	"	4	24	..
30	TEXTILES . .	"	..		3,71,59,745
	(i) Cotton . ..	"	.	..	..
	(A) Raw .. ..	"	..		..
	(1) Cleaned (without seeds) .	"	1,401,531	2,80,80,862	..
	(2) Uncleaned (without seeds)	"	5,78,938	45,02,878	..
	(3) Waste .	"	10,176	32,141	..
	(B) Manufactured .	"	..	..	..
	(1) Twist and Yarn ..	"	..	..	..
	(2) Local mill-made ..	"	..	..	..
	(3) Hand-made .. ..	"	.	.	..

III.—(contd.)

Fash as compared with 1847 and 1846 Fash

Maund of 40 seers or 82-2/7 lbs.

1847 F. (1937-1938)			1846 F. (1936-1937)			Sl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O S Rs.	Total in O S. Rs		D.etail, in O S Rs	Total in O S Rs	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
6,601,090	3,67,79,255	.	7,143,129	2,58,96,565	..	
1,273,391	56,78,447		4,034,616	51,73,124	..	
5,327,699	3,11,00,758	..	3,108,513	2,07,23,441	..	
138,314	4,01,049		135,515	5,01,734	.	
1,191,787	59,58,952		862,499	39,09,751	..	
12,428	30,036		18,179	44,980	..	
353,458	29,33,936	..	354,184	29,34,543	..	
4,282	28,119		3,756	22,780	..	
31,834	1,88,503		38,878	1,53,159	..	
.	5,649	5,649	324	4,282	4,282	27
.	3,456		324	1,516	..	
	2,193	.	..	2,766	..	
443,245	35,82,647	35,82,647	369,755	23,73,246	23,73,246	28
409,265	34,13,793		329,877	21,93,665	..	
33,980	1,16,854	.	39,818	1,74,581	..	
14,755	98,460	98,460	243,162	16,21,311	16,21,311	29
19	214		95	1,142	..	
34	289		1,313	8,465	..	
14,503	96,632	..	241,525	16,10,172	..	
199	1,325	.	229	1,532	..	
2,757,556	4,54,94,593	4,54,94,595	..	7,08,93,376	7,08,93,376	30
2,714,014	4,44,05,480	.	6,901,049	6,96,16,050	..	
2,714,014	4,10,38,190	..	2,900,153	6,05,47,358	.	
1,628,432	3,25,99,069	.	1,980,644	5,61,17,388	..	
1,033,478	84,39,121	.	913,210	1,03,98,795	..	
2,104	10,267	..	6,299	31,175	.	
.	33,57,023	..	.	30,63,692	..	
31,525	2,89,478	.	..	3,32,741	..	
..	2,34,840	..	..	3,22,061	..	
..	4,638	..	..	10,730	..	

STATEMENT No.

Exports of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1948

N B.—Maund used is a Railway

Sl. No.	Classification	Unit or Quantity	1948 F. (1938-1939)		
			Quantity	VALUE	
				Details in O.S. Rs	Total in O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(2) Cotton durries and carpets ..	..	..	2,466	..
	(3) Piece-goods ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Local mill-made	..	..	21,09,659	..
	(b) Hand-made	..	..	10,99,178	..
	(iv) Hemp ..	.. Mds.	..	..	..
	(a) Raw and spun	..	5,384	26,144	..
	(b) Manufactures	..	882	5,412	..
	(vii) Silk ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Raw ..	..	..	19	..
	(b) Manufactures	..	..	9,274	..
	(iv) Wool ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Raw ..	..	52,111	6,80,496	..
	(b) Manufactures	..	..	..	..
	(1) Carpets and rugs	.. No	2,61,818	3,77,715	..
	(2) Blankets ..	..	1	5	..
81	TOBACCO ..	..	..	..	15,89,605
	(i) Unmanufactured	..	39,706	4,68,326	..
	(ii) Manufactured ..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Cigarettes	..	..	9,87,503	..
	(b) Beedies ..	..	..	1,82,078	..
	(c) Snuff ..	..	6	225	..
	(d) Other sorts	..	68	601	..
82	WOOD AND TIMBER ..	..	..	..	6,48,812
	(i) Teak wood ..	.. c.ft.	..	1,97,008	..
	(ii) Firewood ..	..	..	1,39,402	..
	(iii) Other kinds of wood and timber	..	..	2,73,510	..
	(iv) Manufacture of wood	..	..	38,892	..
83	ALL OTHER KINDS OF MERCHANDISE ..	..	..	..	19,42,838
	(i) Unmanufactured	..	..	8,40,172	..
	(ii) Manufactured	..	..	5,87,146	..
	(iii) Miscellaneous (not mentioned in returns)	..	..	5,35,520	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	13,58,06,858	..

III (concl'd)

Fash as compared with 1347 and 1346 F.

Maud of 40 seels or 82-2/7 lbs

1347 F. (1937-1938)			1346 F. (1936-1937)			Sl. No.
Quantity	VALUE		Quantity	VALUE		
	Details in O.S Rs.	Total in O.S Rs.		Details in O.S. Rs.	Total in O.S Rs.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
..	2,036	..	..	13,155	..	
.			
..	19,23,617	..	.	14,01,153	..	
..	11,41,892	..	..	13,21,643	..	
2,644	14,996	..	6,067	31,116	..	
1,852	11,322	..	5,470	27,642	..	
792	3,674	..	597	3,474	..	
12	17,249	..	1	25,071	..	
12	108	..	1	33	..	
..	17,143	..	..	25,038	..	
..	10,56,868	..	..	12,21,189	..	
40,886	6,33,954	..	57,952	8,66,327	..	
..	.	..	..	3,54,432	.	
2,54,300	4,22,691	..	217,265	3,54,432	..	
107	223	..	79	380	..	
28,619	16,84,941	16,84,941	25,580	16,21,811	16,21,811	31
28,155	3,51,165	..	25,540	3,33,853	..	
157	13,83,776	..	40	12,87,948	..	
..	11,15,122	..	..	..	..
..	2,17,076	..	..	11,08,995	..	
17	492	..	4	1,78,459	..	
140	1,086	..	36	187	..	
..	8,09,103	8,09,103	..	357	..	
208,294	2,53,280	..	77,312	6,79,184	6,79,184	32
..	1,31,700	..	..	..	..
..	3,84,969	..	..	.	..
..	89,154	..	..	..	..
..	19,72,981	19,72,981	..	..	22,42,007	33
..	5,94,989	..	..	..	..
..	6,84,616	..	..	..	..
..	6,93,376	..	..	6,54,307	..	
..	14,64,80,989	14,64,80,980	..	16,75,17,173	16,75,17,173	

STATEMENT NO IV.

Value and Duty on Imports in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1848 F (1938-39) as compared with the years 1847 and 1846 F.

Sl. No.	Commodities	1848 F. (1938-39)		1847 F. (1937-38)		1846 F. (1936-37)	
		Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O S Rs	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs	Value O S Rs	Duty O S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Animals	10,98,000	54,896	13,17,000	65,829	15,97,000	79,828
2	Bullion						
	(a) Gold	49,000	489	52,000	528	50,000	500
	(b) Silver	76,000	3,794	7,76,000	33,811	10,29,000	51,471
3	Cinema Films	36,24,000	24,351	38,99,000	25,457	34,30,000	21,437
4	Food-grains	14,89,000	7,04,420	1,11,84,000	5,59,215	1,05,09,000	5,27,672
5	Fruits	36,53,000	1,82,617	32,66,000	1,98,259	41,49,000	2,07,488
6	Hides	3,27,000	16,331	3,44,000	17,175	3,99,000	19,926
7	Liquor(Foreign)	6,52,000	32,622	6,25,000	31,269	6,18,000	30,895
8	Matches	2,41,000	12,074	2,60,000	13,017	2,57,000	12,854
9	Medicines	13,63,000	68,169	13,36,000	66,814	14,64,000	73,184
10	Manufactures of Brass, Copper, Aluminium Tin Zinc & German Silver.	18,50,000	92,563	19,56,000	97,777	17,91,000	89,577
11	Metals.						
	(a) Iron goods	30,82,000	1,51,395	29,99,000	1,49,933	32,00,000	1,59,184
	(b) Corrugated iron-sheets	7,22,000	36,114	11,63,000	58,160	50,500	25,264
12	Oils.						
	(a) Vegetable oils	17,54,000	87,685	16,52,000	82,613	12,39,000	61,952
	(b) Mineral oils.						
	(1) Kerosene oil	39,88,000	1,99,175	41,40,000	2,07,002	41,06,000	2,05,277
	(2) Petrol	39,59,000	1,97,955	38,44,000	1,92,189	30,91,000	1,54,552
	(3) Lubricating oil	11,33,000	56,648	11,98,000	59,909	9,37,300	46,827
	(c) Artificial ghee	6,95,000	34,732	6,09,000	30,463	5,62,000	28,093
13	Paper, card- board etc.	10,14,000	56,676	13,79,000	68,488	11,74,000	58,675
14	Provisions and oilman stores	12,58,000	62,881	12,74,000	63,712	11,63,000	58,158
15	Salt	68,37,000	13,67,418	60,09,000	12,01,808	70,48,000	14,09,551
16	Spices						
	(a) Betel-nuts	13,98,000	69,654	14,89,000	74,462	13,99,000	69,974
	(b) Other spices	24,98,000	1,24,869	22,90,000	1,14,467	22,16,000	1,10,819
17	Sugar.						
	(a) Jaggery.	58,36,000	2,91,779	24,50,000	1,22,000	10,67,000	53,364
	(b) Other sorts	22,08,000	1,10,152	77,41,000	3,87,043	70,39,000	3,51,982
18	Tea	10,93,000	54,641	10,63,000	53,338	9,23,000	46,161

STATEMENT No. IV. (concl'd.)

Value and Duty on Imports in H.E.H. the Nizni's Dominions for 1348 F (1938-39) as compared with the years 1347 and 1346 F

Sl. No.	Commodities	1348 F. (1938-39)		1347 F (1937-38)		1346 F. (1936-37)	
		Value O S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O S Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	<i>Textiles.</i>						
	(a) Piece-goods	1,98,72,000	9,68,610	2,15,32,000	10,76,629	2,31,88,000	11,59,149
	(b) Yarn	49,56 000	2,47,770	45,78,000	2,28,895	48,99,000	2,44,987
	(c) Silk	44,54,000	2,22,722	58,85,000	2,69,248	61,09,000	3,05,415
	(d) Haberdashery	5,36,000	26,811	5 82,000	29,084	7,16,000	35,785
	(e) Gunny bags	12,81,000	61,540	15,37,000	76,865	18,84,000	69,216
18	Timber	6,42,000	82,110	6,16 000	80,821	6 68,000	81,188
19	<i>Tobacco</i>						
	(a) Cigars Cigarettes & other Manufactures of tobacco	16,71,000	88,546	15,46,000	77 277	14,82,000	76,794
	(b) Unmanufactured tobacco	10,44 000	52,192	12,23,000	61,165	12,39,000	61,969
20	Vehicles, motor car Accessories, etc	35,74,000	1,78,764	37,84,000	1,89,258	38,82,000	1,84,006
21	Other commodities	94,41,000	4,56,374	1,40,56,000	6,84,414	1,48 69,000	6,97,057
22	Miscellaneous	1,86,24,000	6,18,091	1,83,29,000	6,60,345	1,84 54,000	6,75,148
	Total	12,49,60,000	70,99,648	12,98 37,000	71,78,183	12,90,68 000	78,86,458

STATEMENT No. V.

*Value and Duty on Exports of HE H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1848 F.
as compared with 1847 and 1846 Faslî.*

Sl. No.	Commodities	1848 F. (1938-39)		1847 F. (1937-38)		1846 F. (1936-37)	
		Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.	Value O.S. Rs.	Duty O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	<i>Animals</i>						
	(a) Fowls ..	3,62,000	18,105	4,58,000	22,922	4,10,000	20,491
	(b) Other Animals	34,55,000	172,778	32,18,000	1,60,630	36,90,000	1,84,534
2	Betel leaves	50,000	2,520	47,000	2,363	54,000	2,679
3	<i>Dyeing Mater- ials</i> (Halda & tanning barks).	2,73,000	18,675	2,80,000	14,002	4,15,000	20,747
4	<i>Forest produce. as</i> (Bamboo) ..	2,91,000	14,557	3,53,000	17,630	3,28,000	16,380
5	Fruits ..	2,82,000	11,591	1,42,000	7,086	2,76,000	13,796
6	Grains ..	96,41,000	482,065	1,25,48,000	6,27,403	1,22,75,000	6,18,726
7	Ghee	1,05,000	5,231	1,58,000	7,896	1,98,000	9,918
8	Hides & Horns						
	(a) Hides ..	9,26,000	46,312	9,23,000	46,162	10,14,000	50,711
	(b) Horns ..	3,62,000	18,114	2,72,000	13,603	3,86,000	19,320
9	<i>Oils</i>						
	Groundnut oil	54,74,000	273,695	40,48,000	2,02,385	25,16,000	1,25,777
	(b) Other oils	14,98,000	73,156	9,84,000	47,283	..	..
10	Oilcakes ..	51,67,000	258,326	44,42,000	2,22,084	33,21,000	1,66,036
11	<i>Oil seeds.</i>						
	(a) Castor seeds	40,76,000	203,302	17,81,000	89,072	71,03,000	3,55,147
	(b) Cotton seeds	21,36,000	106,785	41,25,000	2,06,327	59,57,000	2,97,857
	(c) Groundnut seeds ..	3,54,18,000	1,770,914	3,67,79,000	18,38,960	2,58,96,000	12,94,828
	(d) Karad seeds	5,27,000	26,359	4,61,000	23,052	5,02,000	23,087
	(e) Linseeds ..	53,54,000	267,699	59,59,000	2,97,947	39,10,000	1,95,488
	(f) Til ..	23,58,000	117,898	29,34,000	1,46,697	29,85,000	1,46,727
	(g) Hemp & ..						
	Mustard seeds	2,45,000	12,215	1,67,000	8,331	1,81,000	9,047
12	Shahabad stones	4,65,000	23,242	3,63,000	19,633	4,44,000	22,210
13	Shahabad Cement	33,61,000	16,807	36,17,000	18,087	41,94,000	20,970
14	<i>Spices</i>						
	(a) Chillies	19,01,000	95,043	33,42,000	1,67,091	20,92,000	1,04,606
	(b) Condiments & spices (Corriander)	2,49,000	12,463	1,67,000	8,343	1,75,000	8,729
15	<i>Textiles</i>						
	(a) Cotton ..	3,18,88,000	15,94,424	3,98,80,000	19,91,480	6,47,39,000	32,36,930
	(b) Raw wool	6,80,000	34,025	6,34,000	31,698	8,66,000	43,316
	(c) Raw hemp & other fibres	26,000	1,307	11,000	566	28,000	1,382
16	Tendu leaves) for Bidis	5,79,000	28,937	5,55,000	27,072	7,06,000	33,318
17	Timber ..	4,71,000	23,526	6,33,000	31,912	5,71,000	28,560
18	Tobacco ..	4,63,000	23,416	3,51,000	17,558	3,84,000	16,693
19	Miscellaneous	14,82,000	73,933	10,07,000	61,005	15,69,000	78,501
	Total	11,95,20,000	58,22,965	13,08,19,000	63,73,280	14,70,35,000	71,65,506

STATEMENT No. VI.

*Statistics of (Mahsul Khanawari) Customs Income for the year 1848 F (1938-39)
as compared with 1847 (1937-38) and 1846 F. (1936-37)
in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

Sl. No.	Mahsulkhana.	1848 F, (1938-1939)	1847 F. (1937-1938)	1846 F. (1936 1937)
		O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hyderabad Ry. ..	12,87,417	12,58,402	13,16,346
2	Secunderabad Ry. ..	13,63,634	14,00,376	14,97,030
3	Godavary „ .	21,91,299	31,34,132	40,58,425
4	Gulbarga „ ..	27,92,291	22,64,248	25,44,019
5	Warangal „ .	17,79,910	18,50,752	17,46,157
6	Osmanabad Frontier ..	10,52,358	12,00,847	9,11,096
7	Aurangabad „ ..	5,19,738	6,23,703	6,88,233
8	Lingsugur „ ..	7,72,300	4,61,945	5,81,184
9	Bir „ ..	6,59,884	6,15,712	4,40,166
10	Madhra „ ..	4,05,844	3,98,348	3,79,674
11	Rajura „ ..	1,66,091	3,72,181	3,64,298
	Total. ..	1,29,40,766	1,35,75,646	1,45,26,628

STATEMENT

Statement showing the

Sl. No.	Commodity	DUTY UNDER PREVIOUS ORDERS	
		Ad valorem	Per palla
1	2	3	4
	EXPORTS.		Rs a. p.
1	Amaltas Bark .. .	..	0 5 6
2	Snuff .. .	5%	..

No VII.

Traffic changes in 1348 Fasli (1938-39).

DUTY UNDER REVISED ORDERS		Authority	Date from which changes came into force	Sl. No.
Ad valorem	Per palla			
5	6	7	8	1
	Rs. a p			
5%	..	Govt. Notification No 6 dated 21th Azur 1848 F	10-2-1348 F.	1
Free	.	Govt. Notification No 370 dated 27-4-1348 F	1-4-1348 F. for 3 years.	2

STATEMENT

*Commercial and Financial statistics of H.E.H. the Nizam's State
as compared with*

Sl. No.	Items	1348 FASLI (1938-39)	
		Tons	Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Animals	1,732	27,216
	(a) Cattle	477	10,127
	(b) Sheep	1,270	16,977
	(c) Others	18	144
2	Bones and bone-meal. ..	7,195	40,270
	(a) Bones	3,252	17,616
	(b) Bone-meal (including crushed bones)	3,943	22,674
3	Beedi leaves	9,573	1,98,687
4	Chillies	9,185	1,15,509
5	Cotton	59,733	8,58,694
	(a) Raw, pressed	30,741	4,09,602
	(b) Raw, unpressed	3,863	45,670
	(c) Manufactured	25,159	4,03,980
6	Dyes and tans	16,639	1,52,525
	(a) Tanning bark	7,488	46,932
	(b) Turmeric	7,679	96,764
	(c) Others	1,502	17,811
7	Fodder	7,168	52,373
8	Fruits and vegetables fresh	51,627	2,07,404
9	Fuel	1,075,378	38,42,710
	(a) Coal for the public	524,124	23,55,520
	(b) Coal for foreign railways.	460,577	11,91,092
	(c) Coal for home- line constructions.	116	849
	(d) Oil fuel	5,845	66,535
	(e) Firewood	84,736	2,29,258
10	Grains and pulse	375,571	30,67,057
	(a) Gram and pulse	172,480	13,44,041
	(b) Jawar and bajra	57,090	4,6,258
	(c) Rice in husk	542	4,911
	(d) Rice not in husk	104,108	8,90,954
	(e) Wheat	35,057	3,87,843
	(f) Others	6,300	53,060

No. VIII.

Railways for the year 1348 F. (October 1938 to September 1939)
 1347, 1346 and 1345 Fasli.

1347 FASLI (1937-38)		1346 FASLI (1936-37)		1345 FASLI (1935-36)		Sl. No.
Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	1
878	16,489	1,809	26,232	1,021	19,991	1
441	8,127	225	8,427	251	8,662	
417	8,084	1,040	17,299	750	10,736	
20	288	48	506	20	593	
6,510	38,800	12,808	81,062	8,058	41,394	2
3,598	19,681	6,258	40,567	3,259	18,532	
2,912	18,619	6,545	40,495	4,799	22,862	
8,573	1,71,187	9,817	2,34,922	8,514	1,37,297	3
14,149	1,79,225	10,853	1,37,523	10,684	1,28,317	4
79,537	13,94,946	89,808	16,65,814	67,272	11,61,707	5
49,017	9,00,637	60,519	11,86,555	42,050	7,21,886	
4,256	58,075	3,214	39,665	3,093	52,261	
26,264	4,36,234	26,075	4,39,624	22,129	3,87,458	
13,242	1,38,750	15,228	1,49,433	14,396	1,46,961	6
5,096	35,319	7,889	55,475	6,144	39,908	
6,958	89,645	5,822	76,805	6,656	90,149	
1,188	13,786	1,517	17,158	1,596	16,904	
7,246	51,898	7,202	58,874	7,184	53,313	7
16,175	1,31,537	16,518	1,32,412	19,087	2,42,433	8
1,067,290	56,22,385	889,230	31,39,303	743,803	26,32,640	9
523,075	21,32,064	417,185	18,70,764	362,812	16,60,459	
455,122	11,72,369	395,302	10,21,026	302,103	7,26,668	
597	1,346	1,469	3,120	1,377	3,138	
3,635	35,861	4,037	42,668	3,120	33,982	
84,861	2,30,745	71,237	2,01,716	73,891	2,08,393	
394,603	30,99,424	393,287	28,92,114	388,826	26,23,600	10
195,900	13,43,223	211,883	13,16,619	176,867	12,45,702	
54,689	4,53,745	39,149	3,01,644	24,751	1,69,065	
602	4,911	860	4,823	1,048	5,177	
97,354	3,71,328	97,016	3,66,249	93,429	7,73,238	
33,576	3,67,324	35,002	3,25,551	36,655	3,70,133	
7,482	58,271	9,377	77,228	6,081	55,285	

STATEMENT

Commercial and Financial Statistics of H E.H the Nizam's State Railways
1847, 1846

Sl. No	Items	1848 FASLI (1937-39)	
		Tons	Rs
1	2	3	4
11	Hides, skins and leather ..	13,928	1,87,882
	(a) Hides raw ..	7,568	83,290
	(b) Skins raw ..	3,668	51,685
	(c) Hides and skins tanned and leather ..	2,717	52,015
12	Jute raw ..	39	447
13	Kerosene oil ..	23,869	3,88,802
	(a) Kerosene oil in tins ..	8,905	1,02,487
	(b) do in bulk ..	5,604	66,951
	(c) Petrol in tins ..	1,469	21,812
	(d) do bulk ..	7,905	1,97,552
14	Manure ..	4,468	32,804
15	Marble and stone ..	98,053	3,23,824
16	Metal ..	38,043	3,99,997
	(a) Iron and steel wrought ..	33,230	3,43,678
	(b) Metallic ores ..	19	154
	(c) Others ..	4,814	56,137
17	Military stores ..	14,180	82,216
18	Oil cake ..	70,119	3,68,011
	(a) Other than for manure ..	24,742	1,51,589
	(b) For manure ..	45,387	2,16,432
19	Oil seeds ..	225,444	16,51,647
	(a) Castor ..	23,248	2,00,420
	(b) Ground-nuts (withshells and seeds) ..	134,310	9,30,340
	(c) Cotton ..	22,454	1,36,008
	(d) Linseed ..	31,892	2,32,088
	(e) Til or jingily ..	10,158	79,247
	(f) Kardi ..	1,309	6,485
	(g) Others ..	2,581	17,879
20	Provisions ..	71,471	7,92,560
	(a) Dried fruits and nuts ..	6,549	99,441
	(b) Cocoanuts, kernels (copras) ..	18,077	2,38,375

No. VIII.—(contd.)

for the year 1348 F. (October 1933 to September 1939) as compared with
and 1345 F.

1347 FASLI (1937-38)		1346 FASLI (1936-37)		1345 FASLI (1935-1936)		Sl No.
Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	1
9,745	1,41,743	16,299	2,30,983	12,696	1,86,019	11
2,811	32,967	7,650	83,695	4,702	53,744	
4,253	63,514	5,781	92,421	5,685	89,501	
2,411	45,273	2,865	54,867	2,309	42,771	
29	289	72	766	43	468	12
27,796	4,31,462	26,572	4,03,253	25,773	3,87,994	13
11,265	1,33,222	10,308	1,21,945	9,648	1,17,198	
6,167	72,451	6,189	76,359	5,794	65,819	
1,789	29,473	1,341	22,156	1,501	28,201	
8,575	1,96,326	8,271	1,82,793	8,830	1,76,776	
2,517	18,732	2,520	16,129	2,046	12,950	14
55,332	3,05,461	86,187	3,31,248	90,409	3,39,897	15
37,308	3,95,131	45,036	4,60,104	40,020	4,25,435	16
32,730	3,40,794	41,073	4,11,101	36,303	3,74,227	
2	22	1	11	3	21	
4,576	54,323	3,962	48,992	5,714	51,187	
14,093	74,761	14,040	77,235	14,318	74,710	17
59,646	3,33,070	42,373	2,42,837	37,517	2,28,766	18
16,825	1,16,823	22,520	1,07,042	20,010	1,49,924	
42,821	2,16,247	19,853	1,35,345	15,507	73,842	
255,020	18,72,097	240,743	17,18,405	170,355	12,02,917	19
11,879	92,484	46,744	3,85,061	37,082	2,95,306	
135,425	9,45,897	99,557	6,24,249	52,163	2,74,039	
57,240	3,35,393	54,676	3,68,707	25,612	1,81,866	
34,405	3,11,771	22,193	2,02,957	37,353	3,12,732	
12,704	1,09,611	12,353	100,342	11,128	90,591	
1,706	3,963	1,237	6,993	2,771	15,364	
2,161	17,973	3,923	29,096	4,576	32,972	
74,304	3,55,513	65,956	7,84,165	54,685	6,65,327	20
6,333	96,975	7,736	101,963	6,673	94,975	
6,313	3,50,299	25,153	3,57,024	17,433	2,54,906	

STATEMENT No.

Commercial and Financial Statistics of H. E. H.
(October 1938 to September 1939)

Sl. No.	Items	1848 F. (1938-39)	
		Tons	Rs.
1	2	3	4
21	Railway materials	10,088	65,634
	(a) For foreign railways ..	397	1,921
	(b) For home line constructions .	9,686	68,713
22	Salt	60,869	5,75,853
23	Sugar .. .	28,837	2,93,774
	(a) Refined and unrefined .	17,594	1,80,618
	(b) Gur, rab, jaggery, molasses, etc	11,245	1,18,178
	(c) Gur, rab, jaggery molasses, (not in bulk) .. .	..	..
24	Tobacco	11,954	2,48,489
25	Wood, unwrought	43,613	4,05,864
26	All other articles	144,811	16,05,817
27	Total public traffic including military stores and railway materials for home line constructions ..	2,463,914	1,57,64,087
28	Materials and stores on Revenue Acct..	405,788	5,54,854
	(a) Coal	219,998	3,84,277
	(b) Oil fuel .. ..	..	..
	(c) General stores & materials ..	185,730	1,20,077
	Grand Total ..	2,869,642	1,62,18,381

VIII. —(conold)

*the Nizam's State Railways for the year 1848 F.
as compared with 1847, 1846 and 1845 F.*

1847 F. (1937-38)		1846 F. (1936-37)		1845 F. (1935-36)		Sl. No.
Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	1
8,431	43,828	9,630	45,559	10,556	47,944	21
390	1,653	438	3,362	1,214	6,517	
8,041	42,175	9,192	42,197	9,342	41,427	
53,041	4,94,813	65,456	5,98,592	57,065	5,00,508	22
31,760	3,29,315	35,042	3,80,881	33,554	3,43,856	23
18,149	1,92,523	17,428	1,94,615	16,086	1,80,546	
13,611	1,36,791	15,092	1,59,666	2,171	20,074	
..	1	2,522	26,600	15,297	1,43,238	
12,287	2,47,628	11,463	2,39,133	10,013	2,10,171	24
44,024	3,89,863	46,499	4,06,754	38,730	3,37,853	25
878	14,72,265	143,270	13,11,241	111,644	10,77,886	26
						27
2,473,032	1,62,39,553	2,296,033	1,58,45,514	1,928,799	1,32,64,395	
400,380	4,91,951	357,781	4,14,808	415,968	4,08,784	28
244,107	3,33,591	221,780	3,17,812	205,387	2,85,980	
22	164	25	255	118	1,523	
156,260	1,08,196	135,979	96,841	210,463	1,21,279	
2,373,412	1,67,31,504	2,653,814	1,62,60,422	4,272,636	1,69,48,083	

STATEMENT No. IX

Abstract statement showing trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions with British Provinces, Indian States and Chief Sea Ports during the year 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939 (Khurda 1347 Adibehisht 1348 F).

Sl. No.	Articles	IMPORTS INTO THE STATE FROM ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	EXPORTS FROM THE STATE TO ALL-INDIA (IN MAUNDS)	PER CENT. OF DOMINIONS TO ALL-INDIA		*RANK OF THE DOMINIONS IN ALL-INDIA	
				Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ANIMALS LIVESTOCK						
1	Cattle excluding (sheep and goats) ..	389	179	0.14	0.07	21	20
2	Horses, Ponies & Mules ..	499	746	2.01	3.01	16	9
3	Sheep & Goats ..	85	20,343	..	1.93	19	9
4	Others ..	803	930	0.27	0.31	16	15
5	Bones ..	..	137,480	..	4.63	..	10
6	Cement ..	6,095	3,434,616	0.02	12.01	22	4
7	Coal and Coke ..	1,769,475	20,373,892	3.93	4.53	20	4
8	Coffee ..	3,133	8	1.66	..	7	15
9	<i>Cotton Twist & Yarn</i> ..						
	(i) Foreign ..	5,581	..	2.67	..	9	..
	(ii) Indian ..	61,879	6,509	2.11	0.22	11	17
10	<i>Cotton piece-goods</i> ..						
	(i) Foreign in bales ..	4,563	1	0.85	..	15	21
	(ii) Foreign in boxes ..	8,593	..	2.17	..	10	..
	(iii) Indian in bales ..	128,531	51,113	1.30	0.52	19	17
	(iv) Indian in boxes ..	10,894	287	3.84	0.10	13	16
11	Dyes, tans & myrobalans ..	11,602	2,291	0.91	0.17	9	13
12	Fruits, dried ..	467,566	11,922	4.54	0.12	5	19
13	Glass ..	33,278	9,483	3.25	0.93	11	12
14	<i>Grains and pulses:—</i> ..						
	(i) Gram ..	132,664	661,894	0.96	4.79	14	10
	(ii) Jawar and Bajra ..	236,754	518,527	3.35	7.33	7	4
	(iii) Rice in the husk ..	4,943	893	0.07	0.01	18	17
	(iv) Rice not in the husk, ..	1,844,019	5,574	4.14	0.01	10	21
	(v) Wheat ..	55,076	26,317	0.20	0.09	20	13
	(vi) Wheat flour ..	152,024	20	2.24	..	14	20
	(vii) Other sorts ..	188,857	819,756	0.80	3.46	19	9
15	Hemp, Indian and other fibres (excluding jute) ..	14,617	4,460	0.82	0.25	9	16

*Whole of India is divided into 22 principal blocks, including 14 British Provinces, principal sea-ports with other Madras ports, and 3 chief Indian States. Percentages are not shown where the figures are too small, while ranks are not shown where no commodity was imported and exported.

STATEMENT No. IX—(concl'd.)

Abstract Statement showing trade of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions with British Provinces, and Indian States and Chief Sea Ports during the year 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939 (Khurdad 1347 Adibehisht 1348 F.).

Sl. No.	Articles	IMPORTS INTO THE STATE FROM ALL-INDIA	EXPORTS FROM THE STATE TO ALL-INDIA	PER CENT. OF DOMINIONS TO ALL-INDIA		*RANK OF THE DOMINIONS IN ALL-INDIA	
		(IN MAUNDS)	(IN MAUNDS)	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Hides, raw ..	656	10,215	0.04	0.61	20	18
17	Skins, raw ..	4,152	28,001	0.42	9.83	14	13
18	Hides and skins tanned and leather	1,888	46,772	0.30	7.34	18	4
19	<i>Jute raw:</i> ..						
	(i) Loose ..	172	..	0.02	..	15	.
	(ii) Pucca bales ..	1,633	23	0.01	..	12	15
20	Gunny bags and cloth ..	252,516	8,489	4.84	0.16	10	19
21	Iron and steel, bars, sheets, girders and other commercial form of iron and steel ..	957,119	38,866	2.28	0.09	11	21
22	Lac and shellac ..	129	15	0.01	..	20	17
23	Manganese ore ..	..	1	..	..	..	11
24	Oil cakes ..	854	2,849,478	0.01	19.98	21	1
25	<i>Oils:—</i>						
	(i) Kerosene ..	460,071	321	2.96	..	9	19
	(ii) Vegetable oils ..	69,480	822,535	0.96	11.42	20	4
26	<i>Oil seed.</i>						
	(i) Castor ..	7	329,682	..	51.78	19	1
	(ii) Cotton ..	11,055	1,018,959	1.74	12.15	15	4
	(iii) Groundnut ..	3,355	5,191,794	0.02	23.36	20	2
	(iv) Linseed ..	28	1,105,155	..	22.25	22	4
	(v) Rape and mustard ..	407	2,940	0.01	0.04	22	19
	(vi) Til or jingily ..	159	256,584	0.01	12.58	22	4
27	Ghee ..	989	1,553	0.18	0.22	21	15
28	Salt ..	1,640,068	396	5.44	.	6	20
29	<i>Sugar.</i>						
	(i) Refined and unrefined	488,412	14,888	1.99	0.02	17	15
	(ii) Gur, rab, molasses, jaggery, etc. ..	304,757	3,178	2.24	0.02	10	19
30	Tea ..	21,941	238	0.43	..	14	19
31	Tobacco, raw ..	80,532	4,372	2.22	0.12	16	19
32	<i>Wood and Timber. —</i>						
	(i) Teak ..	124,543	67,375	6.62	3.58	4	7
	(ii) Other timber ..	165,286	188,001	1.05	1.20	18	15
33	Wool, raw ..	4	20,669	..	2.69	21	8

STATEMENT

Imports into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Srl No	Provinces and Chief States.	ANIMAL LIVE STOCK				Bones
		Cattle exclud- ing sheep & goats	Horses ponies and mules	Sheep & goats	Others	
1	2	4	3	5	6	7
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal	..	14	..	7	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	3	..
4	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	68	..	23	..
6	Punjab	16	52	..	16	..
7	Delhi Province	29	21	1	6	..
8	N. W. Frontier Province	..	1	..	4	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	1	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar	234	18	4	29	..
11	Bombay	41	86	21	226	..
12	Madras	53	43	8	293	..
13	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..
14	Central India	..	3	..	5	..
15	Mysore	..	145	..	141	..
16	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port	..	4	..	1	..
18	Bombay „	..	38	1	35	..
19	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	10	..
21	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	..	..	..	4	..
Total.		378	500	35	823	..
Correction made throughout the year		+ 16	—1	..	—20	..
Dominion Total		389	499	35	803	..
All-India Total		272,330	24,780	1,038,847	302,621	2,967,442
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India		0 14	2.01	..	0 27	..
Do do for last year		0.04	1.90	..	0 22	0.06

No X.

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1938 to March 1939.)

Cement	Coal & coke	Coffee	COTTON TWIST & YARN		COTTON PIECE-GOODS				Srl No.
			Foreign	Indian	Foreign in bales	Foreign in boxes	Indian in bales	Indian in boxes	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
..		.	..	..	.	..	..	..	1
	332,791	.	6	7	8	18	71	9	2
..	40,263	13	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
.	156,870	.		.	..		21	..	4
	..	..	..	1	..		644	30	5
..	.		..	1	..	..	87	89	6
	..	..	↓	51	1	..	127	61	7
..		..		..	.	.	..	..	8
	..		..		..	..	.	1	9
66	1,225,310	17	.	985	12	7	2,551	309	10
3,743	550	47	28	30,804	4	..	63,944	1,568	11
710	22,361	661	6	15,047	1	..	12,492	1,405	12
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	10	1	13
508	..	..	..	2	..	2	597	94	14
..	..	1,708	..	421	2	..	2,174	211	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	8	58	10	8	30	232	17
1,019	382	412	5,452	11,487	4,165	7,169	40,274	6,080	18
..	..	..	..	..	11	5	5	2	19
49	.	172	56	550	228	1,191	2,317	562	20
..	..	27	..	26	1	92	406	142	21
6,095	1,778,536	3,057	5,555	59,460	4,435	8,474	126,762	10,807	
..	+9,061	+76	+26	+2,419	+128	+119	+1,769	+37	
6,095	1,769,475	3,133	5,581	61,879	4,568	8,593	128,531	10,884	
27,740,811	440,850,041	138,149	209,114	2,931,414	537,653	396,982	9,858,504	233,765	
0.02	3.98	1.66	2.67	2.11	0.85	2.17	1.30	3.84	
0.06	0.35	1.87	3.07	2.44	0.72	2.88	1.58	4.03	

STATEMENT

Imports into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No	Provinces and Chief States	Dyes and tans, myrobalans	Fruits, dried	Glass	Gram
1	2	17	18	19	20
1	Assam ..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal ..	..	..	111	..
3	Bihar	15	62	..	..
4	Orissa .. ..	..	..	99	1
5	U P. of Agra and Oudh ..	..	4	762	48,684
6	Punjab	1	185	6	2,890
7	Delhi Province	1	2	8	..
8	N W. Frontier Province ..	..	872	..	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan ..	..	60	..	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar ..	8 865	1,687	402	54,825
11	Bombay	5,837	50,469	1,284	3,286
12	Madras	1,040	291,159	856	5,332
13	Rajputana .. ..	..	..	..	1,880
14	Central India .. ..	..	19	1	12,799
15	Mysore	387	1,757	8	..
16	Kashmir .. ..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port .. ..	..	..	235	1
18	Bombay „	188	109,962	21,669	26
19	Karachi „ .. ..	..	2	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port	268	5,185	1,686	..
21	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port ..	..	2,380	145	..
Total.		11,602	463,254	32,967	124,244
Corrections made throughout the year ..			+ 4,312	+ 811	+ 8,440
Dominion Total		11,602	467,566	33,278	132,684
All-India Total ..		1,275,877	10,294,465	1,022,363	13,820,579
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India		0.91	4.54	3.25	0.96
Do do for last year..		0.42	5.14	3.56	0.84

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1938 to March 1939.)

GRAINS AND PULSES						Srl. No.
Jawar and Bajra	Rice in the husk	Rice not in the husk	Wheat	Wheat flour	Others	
21	22	23	24	25	26	1
..	..	..	.		..	1
..			..	.	..	2
..			.		547	3
..	.	..	..	.		4
82	..	46	395	17	41,547	5
..		28,472	223	22,795	22,912	6
.	.	7	.	373	..	7
		160			3	8
.	..	..	.			9
4,361	22	76,216	23,971	129	51,229	10
207,193	111	23,423	18,872	3,422	10,564	11
23,938	4,807	161,367	5,667	2,867	34,007	12
..	..	8	315	..	9,437	13
560	..	..	3,778	10,872	7,137	14
3	.	73	582	87	31	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	16
1	..	..	..	1	6	17
8	1	50,894	58	103,568	6,204	18
..	..	..	..	.	..	19
..	..	52	10	421	641	20
..	..	19,901	..	30	33	21
236,141 + 631	4,941 + 2	1,812,914 + 31,105	53,871 + 1,205	149,582 + 2,442	184,385 + 4,472	
236,754 7,076,584 3.36 3.71	4,943 7,886,273 0.07 0.14	1,844,019 44,552,910 4.14 3.99	55,076 27,980,940 0.20 0.33	152,024 6,732,337 2.24 2.71	188,857 28,665,179 0.80 1.15	

STATEMENT

Imports into H E H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No.	Provinces and Chief States				Hemp Indian and other fibre, (excluding jute)	Hides raw	Skins raw
1	2				27	28	29
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	69	65	36
6	Punjab	..	..	..	..	2	41
7	Delhi Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar..	..	..	..	4	129	3,104
11	Bombay	..	..	..	1,224	33	388
12	Madras	..	..	..	5,428	121	74
13	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	9	133
14	Central India	..	..	..	..	40	150
15	Mysore	..	..	..	23	..	1
16	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	54	..	..
18	Bombay „	..	..	..	6,054	2	5
19	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	87	..	3
21	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	..	..	..	1,606	1	..
Total					14,599	702	4,025
Corrections made throughout the year ..					+ 18	— 40	+ 127
Dominion Total ..					14,617	656	4,152
All-India Total ..					1,782,662	1,687,326	990,156
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India ..					0.82	0.04	0.42
Do do for last year ..					0.86	0.09	0.59

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1938 to March 1939.)

Hides and skins tanned and leathered	JUTE RAW		Gunny bags and cloth	Iron and steel sheets gir- ders and other com- mercial forms of irons and steels	Lac and shellac	Manganese ore	Srl. No.
	Loose	Pucca bales					
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	1
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	.	15,028	5,225		..	2
.			..	802,186	10	..	3
..	..	.	.	3,332	1	..	4
117	..	.	7	1,341	..	..	5
.	.	.	7	569	..	..	6
.	..	.	2	158	..	..	7
..	..	..	.	4	..	..	8
31	..	..	..	2		..	9
519	..	..	1,866	25,443	93	..	10
50	..	..	31,853	66,412	..	..	11
41	156	1,607	72,742	95,414	1	..	12
..	..	..	..	118	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	71	..	..	14
208	..	..	811	40,408	..	.	15
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	16
364	..	8	11,321	12,671	..	..	17
225	..	..	95,727	303,892	17	..	18
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19
300	5	..	10,630	47,817	2	..	20
1	..	18	11,427	20,956	..	..	21
1,858 + 80	161 + 11	1,633 .	251,421 + 1,095	927,951 + 29,168	124 + 5	.. ..
1,888 637,249 0 30 0.25	172 1,186,117 0.02 0.02	1,633 30,360,624 0.01 ..	252,516 5,217,649 4 84 4.90	957,119 41,891,974 2 23 1 83	129 1,110,811 0.01 0 08	.. 16,021,656	

STATEMENT

Imports into H E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Province.

Srl. No	Provinces and Chief States	Oil cakes	OILS		Castor
			Kerosene oil	Vegetable oils	
1	2	37	38	39	40
1	Assam ..	.	..	.	..
2	Bengal ..	..	.	..	..
3	Bihar ..	.	..	..	..
4	Orissa ..	..	..	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh ..	30	..	98	..
6	Punjab ..	..	..	1	.
7	Delhi Province ..	..	.	3	..
8	N. W. Frontier Province ..	.	.	.	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan ..	..	..	..	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar ..	190	300	96	..
11	Bombay ..	62	9,835	3,083	..
12	Madras ..	500	2,983	23,095	5
13	Rajputana ..	..	..	.	..
14	Central India ..	..	..	86	..
15	Mysore ..	..	..	69	..
16	Kashmir ..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port ..	..	..	11	..
18	Bombay „ ..	..	228,295	53,448	2
19	Karachi „ ..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port ..	..	42,912	1,024	..
21	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port ..	..	183,502	3,928	..
	Total ..	782	467,327	84,892	7
	Corrections made throughout the year ..	+72	-7,256	15,412	7
	Dominion Total ..	854	460,071	69,480	..
	All-India Total ..	11,757,697	15,555,996	7,205,683	636,740
	Percentage of the Dominions to All-India ..	0.01	2 96	0.96	..
	Do do for last year ..	..	3.06	1.21	..

No. X—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1938 to March 1939.)

OILSEEDS					Ghee	Srl. No
Cotton	Groundnut	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Til or gingeli		
41	42	43	44	45	46	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	9	4
..	..	..	28	3	5	5
..	..	..	2	..	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5,165	47	..	36	..	7	10
1,123	386	4	117	..	186	11
1,649	189	3	18	44	701	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	12	..	..	14
..	1,669	..	29	110	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	17
2,169	..	4	154	..	16	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	6	20
..	302	..	..	..	..	21
10,106 + 940	2,593 + 762	11 + 19	396 + 11	157 + 2	939 ..	
11,055 8,357,008 1.74 0.03	3,353 22,226,867 0.02 0.02	30 9,734,251	4.7 7,025,581 0.01 0.01	159 2,048,268 0.01 0.02	939 712,513 0.13 0.08	

STATEMENT

Imports into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions from the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No.	Provinces and Chief States	Salt	SUGAR	
			Refined and Unrefined	
1	2	47	48	
1	Assam .. ..	.	..
2	Bengal .. ..	..	..
3	Bihar .. ..	..	3,146	
4	Orissa .. ..	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	10	6,506	
6	Punjab .. ..	..	..
7	Delhi Province .. ..	.	.
8	N. W. Frontier Province .. ..	.	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan .. ..	..	.
10	C. P. and Berar	678	818	
11	Bombay	1,406,890	264,884	
12	Madras	183,236	85,090	
13	Rajputana .. ..	..	..
14	Central India .. ..	.	55	
15	Mysore .. ..	..	21,724	
16	Kashmir .. ..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port .. ..	..	..
18	Bombay „	52,792	54,266	
19	Karachi „ .. ..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Ports	9	2,610	
21	Madras Ports excluding Chief Port	62	11,754	
	Total	1,593,677	450,463	
	Corrections made throughout the year	+ 46,891	+ 37,949	
	Dominion Total	1,640,568	488,412	
	All-India Total	30,132,186	24,468,449	
	Percentage of the Dominions to All-India	5.44	1.99	
	Do do for last year	5.98	2.21	

No X—(concl'd)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (from April 1938 to March 1939)

SUGAR	Tea	Tobacco	WOOD TIMBER		Wool, raw	Sel. No.
			Teak	Other timber		
49	50	51	52	53	54	1
..	1	.	.	..	..	1
	4	.	..	688	..	2
812	..	..	..	581	..	3
..	..	..	.	19,452	.	4
24,040	1	7		919	..	5
9,205	9	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..		5	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	9
286	67	19	79,596	66,210	..	10
81,714	382	2,797	12,409	26,968	1	11
184,726	7,176	78,868	1,850	27,076	8	12
.		1	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	14
2,023	31	1,033	..	84	..	15
.	.	.	..	..	..	16
..	220	..	.	..	..	17
248	7,805	..	23 505	9,850	..	18
..	..	..	.	..	..	19
19	4,996	25	504	23	..	20
120	214	.	5,716	147	..	21
302,693 + 2,064	20,856 + 1,085	77,250 + 3,282	123,080 + 1,468	151,913 + 13,373	..	4
304,757 13,605,285 2.24 1.85	21,941 5,150,562 0.43 0 40	80,532 3,623,320 2.22 0.42	124,543 1,879,995 6.62 7.87	165,236 15,708,535 1.05 0.92	768,681	4

STATEMENT

Exports from H E H the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No.	Provinces and Chief States				ANIMALS LIVE STOCK				Bones
					Cattle excluding sheep & goats	Horses ponies & mules	Sheep and goats	Others	
1	2				3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
3	Bihar		..	..	32	..	.	2	..
4	Orissa	..		..	..	..	.	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	.	..	..	7	..	12	..
6	Punjab	..	..	..	..	19	..	25	..
7	Delhi Province	.	..	.	12	24	.	6	..
8	N. W. Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	17		1	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan		..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar		.	.	16	98	..	28	..
11	Bombay	..	..	.	73	273	18,563	153	2,602
12	Madras	..	..	..	64	22	1,709	449	56,563
13	Rajputana	..	..	.	..	30	.	.	..
14	Central India	.	..	.	..	4	..	6	..
15	Mysore	.	..	..	.	95	..	107	..
16	Kashmir	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
17	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..	63	..	11	..
18	Bombay „	..	..	.	..	101	71	50	110
19	Karachi „	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port.	.	..	..	3	5	.	84	14,209
21	Madras Ports (excluding chief ports.)	.		.	.	..	..	4	62,975
	Total	..		..	200	758	21,343	934	136,459
	Correction made throughout the years	..		..	21	—12	..	—4	+ 1,021
	Dominion Total	..		..	179	746	20,343	930	137,480
	All-India Total.	..		..	272,330	24,780	1,053,347	302,621	2,987,442
	Percentage of the Dominions to All-India.	..		..	0.07	3.01	1.93	0.31	4.63
	do last year	..		..	0.05	2.15	4.33	0.24	4.50

No. XI

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1938 April to March 1939).

Cement	Coal and coke	Coffee	COTTON TWISTED AND YARN		COTTON PIECE-GOODS				Std. No.
			Foreign	Indian	Foreign in bales	Foreign in boxes	Indian in bales	Indian in boxes	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	9
..	..	..	..	46	..	..	2,375	..	10
1,049,028	2,646,143	3	..	635	1	..	8,947	243	11
685,499	9,725,120	..	1	1,910	..	..	11,327	15	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	..	14
7,250	2,653,240	2	..	24	..	..	202	1	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,945	..	17
1,413,827	..	..	..	5,777	..	..	5,673	27	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
204,621	2,784,962	3	..	18	..	..	411	1	20
62,464	20,921	25	..	..	..	..	9,649	..	21
3,422,699 + 11,917	17,780,886 + 2,593,506	33 - 25	1 - 1	8,410 - 1,901	1 ..	.. ..	47,705 + 3,408	287 ..	
3,434,616	20,373,892	8	..	6,509	1	..	51,113	287	
27,749,811 12.01 14.09	449,850,041 4.53 4.31	188,149	209,114	2,981,414 0.22 0.36	537,653	396,982	9,858,504 0.52 0.42	283,765 0.10 0.07	

STATEMENT

Exports from H E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No.	Provinces and Chief States				Dyes and tans, Myroba- lans	Fruits dried	Glass	Grain
1	2				17	18	19	20
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Orissa	..	.	.	..	..	14	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	..	3	13	..
6	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	80	184
7	Delhi Province	..	.	.	..	9	..	200
8	N. W. Frontier Province	.	..	..	..	..	.	..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
10	Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	..	88	81	3,490
11	Bombay	..	..	.	14	3,168	1,477	19,176
12	Madras	..	..	..	4	6,446	3,675	375 369
13	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Central India	..	..	..	..	11	3	41
15	Mysore	..	..	..	2,273	1	1,820	47,191
16	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Bombay „	..	..	..	..	2,200	59	2,014
19	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	..	..	2,002	169,328
21	Madras Ports (excluding chief port.)	..	..	..	..	..	819	48,327
Total					2,291	11,921	9,493	660,278
Corrections made throughout the year					..	+1	-10	+1,616
Dominion Total					2,291	11,922	9,483	661,894
All-India Total					1,275,877	10,294,465	1,002,368	13,820,579
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India					0.17	0.12	0.93	4.79
do last year					..	0.24	0.55	2.60

No. XI.—(contd.)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1938 April to March 1939).

GRAIN AND PULSES						Hemp Indian and other fibres (excluding jute)	Srl. No.
Jawar and Bajra	Rice in the husk	Rice not in the husk	Wheat	Wheat flour	Other		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	4
1,607	..	4	..	..	2,600	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	4,195	253	6
..	.	..	..	..	4,868	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
240,053	..	35	525	3,397	7,698	..	10
219,595	577	3,021	19,176	10	53,583	491	11
24,362	225	1,885	18,303	705	155,513	3,126	12
40	..	5	..	..	1,387	19	13
542	..		6	..	8	2	14
5	..	486	432	..	105,745	2	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	4	..	..	60,370	..	17
33,933	..	58	196	1	404,298	5	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
4	91	35	2,491	..	155	1	20
..	..	39	647	..	317	447	21
520,141 —1,614	898 ..	5,572 +2	41,786 —15,469	4,103 —4,083	800,741 +19,015	4,346 +114	
518,527	898	5,574	26,317	20	819,756	4,460	
7,076,584 7 33 11.51	7,386,273 0.01 0.01	44,552,910 0.01 0.01	27,980,940 0.09 0.10	6,782,337 .. 0.01	23,665,179 3.46 3.00	1,782,604 0.25 0.15	

STATEMENT

Exports from THE Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No	Provinces and Chief States	Hides, raw	Skins, raw	Hides and skins tanned and leathered
1	2	28	29	30
1.	Assam .. ..	..	..	..
2.	Bengal .. ..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar .. ..	..	..	..
4.	Orissa .. ..	..	..	..
5.	U. P of Agra and Oudh . ..	19	28	50
6.	Punjab .. ..	.	..	..
7.	Delhi Province . .	..	..	..
8.	N. W. Frontier Province ..	..	.	.
9.	Sindh and British Baluchistan ..	.	..	..
10.	Central Provinces and Berar ..	1	311	22
11.	Bombay .. .	1,715	2,125	1,705
12.	Madras	4,167	22,160	9
13.	Rajputana .. ..	.	..	..
14.	Central India .. ..	..	..	..
15.	Mysore	1,410	500	39
16.	Kashmir .. ..	..	..	..
17.	Calcutta Port .. ..	..	..	8
18.	Bombay „	328	742	2,679
19.	Karachi „ .. ..	..	..	..
20.	Madras Chief Port	2,508	2,183	42,222
21.	Madras Ports (excluding chief port). ..	..	5	5
	Total	10,148	28,018	46,789
	Corrections made throughout the year ..	+07	—12	+33
	Dominion Total	10,215	28,001	46,772
	All-India Total.	1,687,826	990,156	637,249
	Percentage of the Dominion to A I-India..	0.61	9.83	7.34
	do last year	0.49	2.38	.789

No. XI—(contd)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1938 April to March 1939)

JUTE, RAW		Gunny bags and cloths	Iron and steel sheets, girders and other commercial forms of irons and steels	Lac and shellac	Manganese ore	Srl. No.
Loose	Pucca bales					
31	32	33	34	35	36	1
..	1
..	2
..	1	..	..	3
..	4
..	..	22	..	7	..	5
..	6
..	7
..	8
..	9
..	..	182	2,888	5	..	10
..	..	4,701	8,348	3	..	11
..	18	2,001	16,035	..	..	12
..	39	..	..	13
..	..	50	..	..	..	14
..	..	19	6,181	..	..	15
..	16
..	171	..	..	17
..	..	1,812	1,911	2	1	18
..	19
..	..	37	3,904	..	..	20
..	..	7	1,040	..	..	21
..	18	8,801	40,028	17	1	
..	+5	+188	-1,657	- 2	..	
..	23	8,439	38,866	15	1	
1,186,117	30,56,117	5,217,649	41,891,974	1,110,811	16,021,656	
..	..	0.16	0.09	..	..
..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..

STATEMENT

Exports from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces

Srl No	Provinces and Chief States				Oil cakes	Oils	
						Kerosene	Vegetable oils
1	2				87	88	89
1	Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	4,682
4	Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	22,111
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	..	..	..	..	..	81
6	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dehl Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	N. W Frontier Province	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Sindh and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	C. P. and Berar	..	..	..	22	..	221,422
11	Bombay	..	..	..	714,311	200	174,299
12	Madras	..	..	..	179,530	104	98,888
13	Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Central India	..	..	..	..	..	117
15	Mysore	..	..	..	353	..	17,944
16	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Calcutta Port	..	..	..	..	..	41,557
18	Bombay „	..	..	..	664,188	..	100,392
19	Karachi „	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Madras Chief Port	..	..	..	180,317	17	12,927
21	Madras Ports (excluding chief port)	..	..	..	599,131	..	25,314
Total					2,337,802	321	692,737
Corrections made throughout the year					+11,076	..	+ 129,798
Dominion Total					2,349,478	321	822,535
All-India Total					11,757,697	15,555,996	8,205,683
Percentage of the Dominions to All-India					19.98	..	11.42
Do last year					16.90	0.01	10.04

No XI—(contd)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1938 April to March 1939)

OIL SEEDS						Srl. No.
Castor	Cotton	Ground- nut	Linseed	Rape and mustard	Til or gingeli	
40	41	42	43	44	45	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	.	2
..	..	2,554	..	..	.	3
..	..	2	..	..	.	4
.	.	..	..	.	..	5
.	.	..	..	.	..	6
..	.	.	.	..	.	7
.	..	..	..	..	..	8
.	..	..	..	..	.	9
27	5	34,462	5,998	81	252	10
620	21,837	111,663	928	1,801	5,451	11
51,871	1,039,975	269,764	5	260	82,197	12
..	..	5	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	.	..	14
191	2,679	3,979	4,406	..	2,300	15
..	..	..	..	.	..	16
..	.	678,533	..	.	..	17
174,852	888,033	2,901,725	1,074,263	121	43,185	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	19
17,154	10	42,741	411	725	73,183	20
79,861	1,352	1,080,753	10,611	2	50,004	21
327,587 + 2,095	1,017,891 + 1,068	5,126,181 + 65,613	1,096,702 + 8,453	2,940 ..	256,572 + 12	
329,682 630,749 51.78 64.24	1,018,959 8,387,008 12.15 17.42	5,191,794 22,226,867 23.36 26.65	1,105,155 9,734,251 22.25 14.80	2,940 70,25,581 0.04 0.08	256,584 2,048,268 12.53 12.99	

STATEMENT

Exports from H E H. the Nizam's Dominions into the British Indian Provinces,

Srl. No.	Provinces and Chief States	Ghee	Salt
1	2	46	47
1	Assam .. ..	..	..
2	Bengal . . .	..	.
3	Bihar .. .	..	..
4	Orissa .. .	..	..
5	U. P. of Agra and Oudh	202	.
6	Punjab .. .	..	..
7	Delhi Province .. .	..	..
8	N. W. Frontier Province .. .		..
9	Sindh and British Baluchistan ..	.	..
10	C. P. and Berar .. .	17	
11	Bombay .. .	347	.
12	Madras .. .	18	396
13	Rajputana .. .	..	..
14	Central India .. .	..	..
15	Mysore .. .	696	..
16	Kashmir .. .	..	..
17	Calcutta Port .. .	.	..
18	Bombay „ .. .	143	..
19	Karachi „ .. .	..	..
20	Madras chief Port.. ..	105	..
21	Madras Ports (excluding chief port.) ..	..	..
	Total ..	1,528	396
	Corrections made throughout the year ..	+25	..
	Dominion Total .	1,553	396
	All-India Total	712,513	30,132,186
	Percentage of the Dominions to All-India	0.22	..
	do last year	0.39	..

No. XI—(concl'd)

Chief Indian States and Seaports (From 1938 April to March 1939)

SUGAR		Tea	Tobacco	WOOD AND TIMBER		Woolraw	Srl. No
Refined and unrefined	Gur raw, molasses, jaggery			Teak	Other timber		
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	2
..	.	..	..	..	.	120	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4
..	..	..	1	.	24	1,250	5
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	.	..	569	2,403	..	7
.	.	..	.	..	.	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	1	..	69	..	.	144	10
919	1,909	215	846	.	434	5	11
8	1,263	7	3,106	63,767	176,618	1,153	12
..	.	.	..	..	25	.	13
..	..	..	..	..	45	..	14
..	2	..	1	..	.	205	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	14	..	..	25	..	17
18,961	3	7	..	2	1,034	17,482	18
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19
.	..	2	163	..	2,340	194	20
..	..	..	123	3,039	717	..	21
14,888	3,178	246	4,314	67,377	185,755	20,533	
..	..	—8	+53	—2	+2,246	+116	
14,888	3,178	238	4,372	67,375	183,001	20,669	
24,463,449	13,605,235	5,150,562	3,623,320	1,879,995	15,708,535	768,681	
0.02	0.02	..	0.12	3 58	1 20	2 69	
..	0.05	..	0 14	3 88	1.43	4.62	

STATEMENT No. XII.
THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AS PER STATEMENT No. II.
(1938-1939) (1348 F.)
Divided into Special heads.

Serial numbers	Foodstuff, etc.	Serial numbers	Clothing & accessories	Serial numbers	Fuel & light
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10,94,957	2	10,12,760	12	34,398
6	882	7	8,18,629	33	2,41,481
17	98,359	25	4,47,750	35 (1a+b)	45,56,059
19 (a to d)	39,17,671	57 (AIII C)	1,93,72,368	61 (b)	10,891
19 f	2,96,178		..	.	..
22	1,41,84,950	57(A III e jg)	7,71,680	.	..
44	20,97,482	57 (E III)	18,04,687	.	..
52	41,18,187	57 (F II)	14,61,308		..
54	80,89,970	57 (G)	4,85,351	..	..

STATEMENT No. XII.—(contd)

Serial numbers	Housing & requisites	Serial numbers	Misc necessities	Serial numbers	Misc. luxuries
7	8	9	10	11	12
9	1,59,769	8	6,789	11	36,24,550
20 (a) ..	64,625	13	77,384	29 (c)	33,079
57 (AIIIb)	2,17,119	16	2,56,793	20 (b)	5,75,917
61 (a+c).	9,80,921	38	18,86,731	27	4,93,426
..	.	48	68,89,621	30	6,52,486
..	.	..	..	39	4,48,079
..	.	..	..	40	5,44,085
..	..	..	..	43	2,23,768
.	..	.	..	49	1,894
..	..	.	..	51	5,78,219
..	..	..	..	53	2,503
..	.	..	.	56	10,92,823
..	.	..	..	58	27,14,762

STATEMENT No. XII.—(concl'd.)

Serial Nos.	Other misc. requisites	Serial Nos.	Machineries	Serial Nos.	Industries	Serial Nos.	Transport
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	85,124	5	1,30,261	10	2,97,375	35(d)	39,59,092
4	61,481	26	6,34,086	15	1,01,928	46	34,59,000
14	14,11,540	31	27,69,479	18	44,251	47	6,31,297
20(c +d)	1,95,449	35(I.c)	5,60,407	24	68,538	60	29,43,987
21	12,013	..	..	28	3,218	63	99,47,009
23	30,951	..	..	29	2,60,950	..	..
32	3,57,849	..	..	34	70,77,848	..	..
36	3,402	..	..	35(ii)	17,53,704	..	..
41	10,566	..	..	37	11,15,665	..	..
42	4,62,438	..	..	45	51,460	..	..
57	12,081	..	..	50	2,13,637	..	..
AIId							
59	97,958	..	..	55	1,34,109	..	..
61 D	70,863	..	..	57(A1 to in a)	50,49,619	..	..
62	31,82,905	..	..	57(B, D.E (i+h)	30,05,920	..	..
64	99,10,341	..	..	57(F. i.)	4,45,441	..	..

GRAND TOTAL=14,68,66,973.

STATEMENT No. XIII.

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS AS PER STATEMENT No. III.

(1938-1939) 1348 F.

Divided into Special heads.

Serial Nos.	Foodstuffs, etc.	Serial Nos.	Clothing & accessories	Serial Nos.	Fuel & light	Serial Nos.	Housing & requisites
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	33,28,182	2	67,382	5	45,18,319	4	33,37,361
6	1,04,620	3	5,696	32-ii	1,39,402	32-1	1,97,008
9	1,01,568	30(IC-3)	32,08,837	20	1,97,407	in	2,73,510
11	2,94,015	30(ivb-2)	5	..	..	iv	38,892
13	96,41,284	..	..	..	..	30(IC-2)	2,466
22-ii	1,33,053	..	..	..	..	30(iv-b1)	3,77,715
26 iv	5,27,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
26-vii	23,57,835	..	..	..	..	..	..
26-viii	44,718	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	22,69,296	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	3,14,302	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. XIII—(contd.)

Srl. Nos.	Misc. necessities	Srl. Nos.	Misc. luxuries	Srl. Nos.	Other misc. requisites	Serial Nos.	Textile industry
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
24	81,598	12	86,147	7	12,415	30 (I-A B -C-I)	3,28,49,896
	..	16	2,30,563	19	8,65,199	30 ii.	31,556
.	..	25	1,281	23	51,66,515	30 iii.	9,293
..	..	27	6,545	33	19,42,838	30 iv (a)	6,80,496
..	..	31	15,89,605				

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(concl'd.)

Serial numbers	Oil Industry	Serial numbers	Miscellaneous Industries
17	18	19	20
22-i ..	8,14,180	8	2,74,727
22-iii ..	54,73,897	10	9,30,168
22-iv ..	5,51,023	14	9,30,426
26-i ..	40,76,083	15	33,099
.. ii ..	14,92,416	17	45,30,675
.. iii ..	3,54,18,279	18	1,17,389
.. v ..	58,53,974	21	19,926
.. vi ..	57,632	.	..
.. ix ..	1,99,588	..	..

GRAND TOTAL=18,58,06,853.

STATEMENT No. XIV.

Showing how Hyderabad State is meeting the value of the Import from the Export Trade in important items. (Figures in thousand Rupees).

Srl. No.	Items	Imports	Exports
I Food, drink and tobacco.			
1.	Fresh fruit (including betel-leaves) ..	11,78	2,43
2.	Fresh vegetable . . .	2,36	51
3.	Dry fruit and vegetables ..	12,82	.
4.	Wheat and wheat flour ..	11,48	4,93
5.	Jawar and jawar flour .	33,40	17,91
6.	Rice without husk .	80,70	48
7.	Rice with husk	89	28
8.	Other grains and pulses .	14,88	72,91
9.	Canned food, fish, and confectionery ..	12,94	..
10.	Ghee and butter .	1,09	1,05
11.	Artificial ghee .	6,95	..
12.	Ginger ..	45	..
13.	Dry chillies . . .	4,20	20,20
14.	Other spices ..	36,48	2,49
15.	Refined sugar ..	58,36	1,94
16.	Jaggery . . .	22,08	1,20
17.	Tobacco unmanufactured ..	10,44	4,68
18.	Tobacco manufactured . . .	16,71	11,22
II. Raw materials & produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.			
1.	Dyeing and tanning substance ..	1,02	2,75
2.	Hides, salted ..	27	3,50
3.	Skins, Salted ..	41	5,67

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(Contd.)

Srl. No.	Items			Imports	Exports
4.	Leather unmanufactured	..	..	1,45	45,08
5.	Leather manufactured	..	..	1,16	22
6.	Cocoanut oil	..	..	14,88	..
7.	Linseed oil	..	..	80	..
8.	Other vegetable oils	..	..	..	..
	(a) Castor oil	..	..	..	8,14
	(b) Gingeli oil	.	.	..	1,88
	(c) Groundnut oil	.	..	..	54,74
	(d) Other vegetable oils.		..	2,36	5,51
9.	Mustard and rape seeds	.	.	5	45
10.	Castor seed	..	..		40,76
11.	Linseed	..	..	4	58,54
12.	Karad seed	..	..		5,27
13.	Sesamum seed	..	..		28,58
14.	Mohwa seed	..	..		58
15.	Groundnut with shell	..	.	28	68,50
16.	Groundnut without shell	..	.		290,68
17.	Cotton seed	..	.	1,11	14,92
18.	Hemp, ambada and other seeds	..	.	71	2,00
19.	Molasses	..	..	1	..
20.	Cotton raw	..	..	82	325,84
21.	Cotton twist and yarn	..	..	4,96	2,88
22.	Hemp	..	..	2,28	82
23.	Wool and woollen articles	..	..	4,85	10,58
	III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured				
1.	Boots and shoes	..	..	8,19	6

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(Contd.)

Srl No.	Items				Imports	Exports
2	Drugs and medicines	.	..	..	14,12	12
3	Glass and glassware	..	..	..	8,86	86
4	Hosiery	..	.	..	4,48	..
5	Liquors	..	.	.	6,52	..
6	Matches	..	.	..	2,41	1,97
7	Paints, colours, etc.	.	..	..	11,16	..
8	Paper and card-boards	..	..	..	10,14	82
9	Books and maps	.	..	..	8,73	..
10	Perfumery and incense	.	..	..	4,84	1
11	Soaps	.	..	..	5,78	7
12	Cotton durries	..	.	..	2,17	2
13	Cotton piece goods	..	..	..	193,72	32,09
14	Wood and timber manufactures	..	..	..	10,22	6,49
	<i>IV. Live animals.</i>					
1	Horned cattle..	..	..	..	9,52	14,39
2	Sheep and goats	.	..	..	49	19,67
3	Fowls and other birds	..	..	..	3	3,62
	<i>V Mineral and Miscellaneous.</i>					
	Cement	..	..	..	30	33,61
2	Marble and other stones..	.	..	..	31	4,65
3	Coal	..	..	..	10	44,34
4	Charcoal	..	..	..	3	84
5	Fodder	..	.	..	98	1,02
6	Forest produce	..	..	..	44	9,30
7	Flower Plants	..	..	..	33	..
8	Lac	..	..	..	3	..

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(Concl'd.)

Srl. No.	Items				Imports	Exports
9	Manures and bones	..	..	..	358	3 65
10	Oil cakes	..	..	..	3	51,67
11	Salt	..	..	..	69	..
12	Sandal wood	..	..	..	2	..
13	Katha	..	..	..	2,71	..
14	Timber	.	..	..	6,12	4,71
15	Firewood	..	..	..	11	1,39

No. XV — PERIODICAL EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS — 1938-1939 (1948 F.)

Sl. No.	Periods	Coaching receipts	Goods Traffic			Total earnings last year	Increase or decrease
			Goods	Sundries	Total earnings		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	10th October 1938	1,68,021	3,97,662	7,190	4,72,873	4,95,417	— 22,544
2.	20th Do	2,01,813	3,94,988	7,230	6,03,981	4,97,416	+ 106,565
3.	31st Do	1,98,233	4,21,641	8,320	6,28,214	6,39,778	— 11,564
4.	10th November 1938	1,69,985	1,47,064	6,254	6,23,253	5,25,741	+ 97,512
5.	20th Do	1,88,779	4,88,003	6,434	6,78,216	6,32,512	+ 40,704
6.	30th Do	1,69,707	5,04,553	6,587	6,80,847	6,52,693	+ 28,154
7.	10th December 1938	1,87,592	4,60,207	6,640	6,54,439	6,40,962	+ 13,477
8.	20th Do	2,02,944	5,24,714	6,869	7,34,327	7,06,207	+ 28,320
9.	31st Do	2,28,817	5,83,855	7,716	8,19,888	8,97,188	— 77,300
10.	10th January 1939	2,09,218	4,09,398	7,242	7,25,858	7,87,188	— 21,335
11.	20th Do	1,85,199	5,25,869	6,946	7,18,014	8,05,117	— 87,103
12.	31st Do	2,31,034	5,45,788	7,782	7,84,554	9,21,916	— 137,362
13.	10th February 1939	2,18,379	1,72,186	7,895	6,98,410	8,65,453	— 172,043
14.	20th Do	2,21,584	4,90,282	8,134	7,20,000	8,32,841	— 112,841
15.	28th Do	1,58,210	4,53,273	6,177	6,17,649	7,11,625	— 93,856
16.	10th March 1939	1,81,708	4,49,132	21,058	6,51,893	8,69,170	— 217,277
17.	20th Do	1,98,447	5,36,320	21,229	7,56,002	7,18,655	— 7,847
18.	31st Do	2,36,965	5,21,584	23,920	7,82,469	9,22,892	— 140,423
19.	10th April 1939	2,02,911	4,37,811	11,521	6,51,743	7,69,282	— 117,539
20.	20th Do	2,37,369	4,83,229	12,139	7,32,737	7,32,292	+ 545
21.	30th Do	2,60,849	4,34,922	11,638	7,07,389	7,34,359	— 26,970
22.	10th May 1939	2,27,923	4,59,180	6,982	6,94,085	7,08,043	— 13,958
23.	20th Do	2,19,991	4,71,413	6,752	6,98,156	7,31,081	— 32,925
24.	31st Do	2,51,707	5,85,821	7,029	7,94,557	8,12,739	— 18,282
25.	10th June 1939	2,21,174	4,32,703	6,902	6,60,779	6,49,276	+ 11,503
26.	20th Do	2,27,821	4,20,103	6,464	6,68,888	6,33,289	+ 30,099
27.	30th Do	2,06,102	4,07,185	6,729	6,20,016	6,18,580	— 23,564
28.	10th July 1939	1,70,079	2,80,919	6,140	4,57,138	5,84,591	— 127,453
29.	20th Do	1,75,085	3,40,293	6,200	5,21,644	5,57,092	— 35,448
30.	31st Do	1,91,227	3,97,598	7,813	5,96,138	6,03,850	— 7,718
31.	10th August 1939	1,54,897	2,86,297	6,064	4,78,238	5,01,456	— 23,193
32.	20th Do	1,70,514	3,78,625	7,160	5,56,599	5,29,817	+ 26,782
33.	31st Do	1,86,783	3,59,971	9,436	5,56,190	5,98,358	— 42,168
34.	10th September 1939	1,70,167	3,69,809	18,652	5,58,628	5,80,286	— 21,610
35.	20th Do	1,57,011	4,39,550	17,772	6,14,233	6,13,706	+ 527
36.	30th Do	1,75,592	3,98,782	20,622	5,94,996	6,00,946	— 5,950

STATEMENT No. XVI

*Number of passengers carried and earnings of the Road Mechanical Transport Service
(H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway, 1848 F.) 1938-1939.*

Serial No.	Period ending	PASSENGERS		EARNINGS	
		Number carried	Increase or de- crease as compared with the same period last year	Total earnings	Increase or decrease as compar- ed with the same period last year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	10th October 1938	317,386	+ 7,625	70,503	— 3,626
2	20th Do ..	361,328	+ 51,567	83,272	+ 9,143
3	30th Do ..	340,561	— 175	78,222	— 3370
4	10th November 1938	312,204	+ 24,924	73,920	+ 1,355
5	20th Do ..	300,288	+ 22,008	73,752	+ 1,187
6	30th Do ..	292,658	+ 5,377	70,093	— 2,473
7	10th December 1938	324,936	+ 25,322	75,054	— 415
8	20th Do ..	320,341	+ 20,727	76,819	+ 1,350
9	30th Do ..	321,948	— 7,628	79,825	— 3,180
10	10th January 1939	305,701	+ 1,584	76,068	— 390
11	20th Do ..	292,377	+ 11,740	71,009	— 5,344
12	30th Do ..	342,641	— 8,113	85,207	+ 556
13	10th February 1939	328,630	+ 14,638	80,556	+ 411
14	20th Do ..	338,640	+ 24,634	84,131	+ 3,989
15	28th Do ..	215,961	— 37,245	59,447	— 6,660
16	10th March 1939	264,598	— 37,818	65,052	— 15,840
17	20th Do ..	311,178	+ 8,762	76,993	— 3,905
18	31st Do ..	327,654	— 5,004	88,568	— 424
19	10th April 1939	313,172	+ 3,789	80,464	— 4,471
20	20th Do ..	152,748	— 4,301	81,779	+ 3,156
21	30th Do ..	340,654	+ 31,219	88,837	+ 3,904
22	10th May 1939	347,662	+ 16,246	91,844	— 2,398
23	20th Do ..	338,447	+ 7,081	86,853	— 2,598
24	30th Do ..	353,404	— 11,154	92,665	— 5,726
25	10th June 1939	329,982	— 13,267	85,287	+ 1,136
26	20th Do ..	366,118	+ 22,869	90,209	— 3,783
27	30th Do ..	322,255	— 20,997	81,962	— 4,467
28	10th July 1939	316,920	— 12,378	71,465	— 7,888
29	20th Do ..	328,689	— 609	71,236	— 8,117
30	30th Do ..	320,553	— 41,673	74,443	— 12,841
31	10th August 1939	267,332	— 47,143	61,864	— 8,284
32	20th Do ..	292,138	— 22,387	63,405	— 6,748
33	31st Do ..	314,443	— 31,584	70,345	— 6,816
34	10th September 1939	303,841	— 37,810	67,797	— 10,714
35	20th Do ..	304,885	— 36,766	67,617	— 10,894
36	30th Do ..	302,335	— 38,816	69,035	— 9,477

STATEMENT

Wholesale prices of Principal Commodities in the City of Hyderabad on the last day of each

Srl. No.	Commodity	Rate per	PRICES IN							
			July 1914	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	I. FOOD-GRAINS.									
	(i) Cereals	Palla of 240 lbs	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as
1	Rice fine, 1st quality		34 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	20 8	35 3	35 0
2	Rice Arcoti	Palla	21 0	15 8	15 12	15 8	14 8	16 0	16 8	18 8
3	Rice Coarse	„	16 10	11 8	12 4	12 12	12 10	13 2	12 14	12 8
4	Wheat Bansi	„	20 8	15 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	15 0
5	Wheat Yellow	„	18 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 8	14 6	14 8	13 12
6	Wheat Potia	„	17 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	14 4	13 4	13 4
7	Wheat Red	„	18 0	12 8	12 2	13 0	13 0	12 14	13 0	12 10
8	Jawar 1st quality	„	10 8	9 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 10
9	Jawar 2nd quality	„	9 8	8 0	8 14	10 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 4
10	Bajra	„	11 0	7 8	8 8	9 2	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 4
	Average Ind. No. of Cereals			.	.					
	(ii) Pulses.									
11	Gram Bengal	Palla	15 2	14 4	15 0	15 8	14 8	13 0	13 5	13 8
12	Gram Horse	„	12 0	6 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	7 10	8 12	8 8
13	Mung Green	„	15 8	9 8	11 4	11 8	9 8	12 4	11 12	11 0
14	Mung Black	„	13 8	..	.	.	..	9 8	..	..
15	Lentils	„	18 0	18 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0
16	Tuar Broken	„	19 0	18 8	17 10	17 4	15 8	13 12	13 7	13 0
	Average Ind. No. of Pulses		.	..		..	.	.	..	.
	(iii) Sugar.									
17	Sugar Refined	Palla	30 0	42 0	41 4	42 0	41 4	42 0	42 12	49 2
18	Gur and Raw Sugar	„	20 0	18 8	21 0	22 8	23 8	24 12	26 8	28 0

No XVII

English month with Index Numbers for 1348 Fash (1938-39) Base July 1914=100

THE MONTH OF					INDEX NUMBERS														Serial No
May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939	May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1		
Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as.	Rs. as	Rs. as	Rs. as														
33 8	35 0	37 8	37 0	35 0	71	68	68	65	87	103	103	99	103	110	109	103	1		
15 8	15 4	16 4	16 4	16 2	74	75	74	69	76	79	88	74	73	77	77	77	2		
11 4	12 8	13 12	14 0	15 0	69	74	77	76	79	77	75	68	75	83	84	90	3		
14 8	14 12	15 12	18 8	18 7	73	70	83	83	78	73	73	71	72	77	90	90	4		
14 0	14 8	14 12	16 12	16 12	77	77	83	83	77	77	73	75	77	79	89	89	5		
13 8	14 8	14 8	18 0	16 0	76	79	88	82	84	78	78	79	85	85	106	94	6		
12 12	12 12	.	14 8	15 0	70	67	72	72	72	72	70	71	71		81	83	7		
11 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	90	103	110	105	107	107	101	105	110	119	119	114	8		
10 0	10 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	84	93	111	105	111	111	108	105	111	121	126	118	9		
8 10	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	68	77	83	84	84	82	84	78	91	95	105	105	10		
.	.	.		..	75	79	85	82	86	86	85	83	87	94	99	96	
14 10	14 4	14 4	16 0	15 13	90	93	98	92	83	84	86	93	90	90	102	100	11		
9 0	9 8	9 12	10 8	13 0	50	63	65	63	64	73	71	75	79	81	88	103	12		
11 8	12 8	12 8	12 2	14 0	61	73	74	61	77	76	71	74	81	81	78	90	13		
11 8	10 8		12 0	12 2	.				70	..		85	78		89	90	14		
15 0	15 0	16 4	15 9	16 10	104	115	108	108	108	100	100	115	115	125	120	128	15		
14 4	14 8	14 14	15 4	14 10	97	92	91	82	72	71	68	75	76	78	80	77	16		
..		.		.	80	88	87	81	79	81	79	86	87	91	93	99			
45 0	43 8	40 10	45 0	46 8	140	138	140	138	140	143	164	150	145	149	150	155	17		
29 0	28 8	29 0	28 8	28 8	93	105	113	118	124	133	143	145	143	145	143	143	18		

STATEMENT

Wholesale prices of Principal Commodities in the City of Hyderabad on the last day of each

Srl. No	Commodity	Rate per	PRICES IN							
			July 1914	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Average Ind. No of Sugar	.	..	.		..		.	.	.
	(iv) Other Food Articles.									
19	Tea ..	Lbs.	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 3	1 8	1 8
20	Salt ..	Palla	9 2	11 8	11 12	11 14	12 4	12 0	11 8	12 0
21	Onions ..	"	7 12	5 0	5 0	9 4	7 0	4 4	4 8	2 6
22	Turmeric .	"	20 0	30 8	33 8	37 0	33 8	30 8	23 0	24 0
23	Tamarind ..	"	13 8	11 0	11 8	14 0	13 8	10 4	9 8	10 4
24	Chulhes Dry ..	"	50 0	38 8	32 8	33 0	45 0	40 0	38 8	47 8
25	Betelnuts .	Sr =2 lbs	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
26	Ghee 1st quality ..	Md. 40 srs.	53 0	51 0	43 0	42 0	42 0	40 8	41 8	41 0
27	Potatoes ..	"	16 0	6 11	6 11	5 0	3 12	3 12	4 3	5 3
28	Ginger ..	"	9 9	2 1	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8
29	Fowls (Bird, not available)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14	0 15
30	Eggs ..	Dozen	..	..		..	..	.	0 6	0 6
31	Milk ..	Seer	..	..	..	..	.	.	0 4	0 4
32	Beaf ..	Lb.	..	..	.	.	..	.	0 1 4	0 1 4
33	Mutton ..	"	..	..	..	..		.	0 3 4	0 3 4
	Average Ind. No. of other Food Articles.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.
	II. OIL SEEDS.									
34	Sesamum ..	Palla	27 0	19 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	18 8
35	Cotton Seed ..	"	7 12	6 4	6 10	7 0	7 0	6 2	6 14	6 34
36	Groundnut ..	"	Not available.	9 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 4	11 4
37	Linseed ..	"	17 11	11 0	12 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
38	Castor Seed ..	"	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	11 10	10 5	10 8
	Average Ind. No. of Oil Seeds	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..

No. XVII.—(contd)

English month with Index Numbers for 1348 Fash (1938'39) Base July 1914=100.

THE MONTH OF					INDEX NUMBERS													Srl No
May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939	May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
.					117	122	127	128	132	133	154	148	144	147	147	139		
1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	19	
12 4	11 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	126	129	130	135	132	126	132	134	129	132	132	132	20	
3 14	4 0	4 12	5 0	4 12	65	65	119	90	55	58	31	50	52	61	65	61	21	
27 8	27 0	25 12	31 0	34 8	153	168	185	168	153	115	120	138	135	129	150	173	22	
11 8	13 12	13 14	14 8	15 0	81	85	104	100	76	70	76	85	102	103	107	111	23	
45 0	55 0	50 8	57 8	55 0	77	65	66	90	80	77	95	90	110	101	115	110	24	
0 8	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	113	113	100	138	25	
49 0	48 0	48 8	50 0	50 0	96	81	79	79	76	78	77	92	91	92	94	94	26	
5 13	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	42	42	31	23	23	23	32	36	42	42	42	42	27	
3 5	3 12	4 9	6 11	5 0	22	26	26	26	26	26	35	35	39	48	70	52	28	
0 15	1 0	0 15	1 0	1 2													29	
0 6	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 8													30	
0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4													31	
0 1 40	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 8												32	
0 3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 4												33	
.					86	86	94	91	82	77	79	86	91	92	97	101		
16 0	20 0	19 4	21 0	18 0	70	52	67	65	63	70	69	59	74	71	78	67	34	
6 12	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	81	85	90	90	79	89	89	87	97	97	116	116	35	
13 0	33 0	12 12	12 8	14 8													36	
12 8	12 4	12 0	11 8	13 0	62	68	54	68	68	68	68	71	69	68	65	73	37	
11 10	9 0	12 0	10 0	15 9	80	80	75	80	78	69	70	78	60	80	67	134	38	
.	.	.	.	.	73	71	72	76	72	74	74	74	75	79	82	90	

STATEMENT

Wholesale prices of Principal Commodities in the City of Hyderabad on the last day of each

Srl No	Commodity	Rate per	PRICES IN							
			July 1914	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	III. VEGETABLE OIL.									
39	Sesamum Oil		42 12	35 0	35 0	27 8	43 2	21 4	21 4	43 2
40	Castor Oil		35 8	55 0	53 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	25 0
41	Linseed Oil		.	20 0	22 8	22 8	21 4	20 10	20 10	20 0
42	Groundnut Oil			21 14	22 8	22 8	21 14	20 10	20 10	22 8
	Average Ind No of Vegetable Oil		.					.	.	.
	IV TEXTILES.									
	(i) Cotton									
43	Cotton Raw (Loose Bales of 400 lbs)	.	136 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	103 0	100 0
	Average Ind. No of Cotton Raw							.	..	.
	(ii) Cotton Manufacture									
44	Yarn Unbleached	Lbs.	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7
45	Dhotis	..	0 12	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
46	Chaddars	..	0 12	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
47	Sarees	..	0 15	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
48	Shirts	..	0 13	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
	Average Ind. No of Cotton Manufacture	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	..
	V. HIDES AND SKINS									
49	Hides not Tanned	.. Head	2 8	1 14	1 34	1 14	2 0	2 2	2 2	2 5
50	Skin	..	0 9	0 6	0 12	0 12	0 34	0 15	0 14	0 13
	Average Ind No. of Hides and Skins.	.	.	.		..	.			..

No XVII.—(contd)

English month with Index Numbers for 1348 Fash (1938-39). Base July 1914=100

THE MONTH OF					INDEX NUMBERS													Srl. No
May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939	May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	225	26	27	28	1	
28 2	27 8	26 14	35 0	38 12	83	83	64	54	50	50	54	66	64	60	82	91	39	
27 8	27 8	26 14	30 0	37 8	155	141	113	113	113	70	70	77	77	76	85	106	40	
25 0	23 12	21 14	22 8	27 8										.			41	
26 34	26 4	23 12	25 0	30 10			.	.	.				.	.			42
.				.	119	112	89	84	82	60	62	72	71	68	84	99		
100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	43	
		.	.	..	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
0 7	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 6	89	89	89	78	78	78	78	78	78	67	67	67	44	
0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 8	92	92	92	83	83	83	83	83	83	75	75	75	45	
0 9	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 9	83	83	83	75	75	75	75	75	75	67	67	67	46	
0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	79	79	79	73	73	73	73	73	73	67	67	67	47	
0 9	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	79	79	79	69	69	69	69	69	69	62	62	62	48	
..	.	..	..	..	83	83	83	76	76	76	76	76	76	68	68	68	
2 5	2 5	2 7	2 6	2 12	75	75	75	80	85	85	93	93	93	98	95	110	49	
0 13	0 13	0 10	0 9	0 14	67	133	133	156	167	156	144	144	144	111	100	156	50	
..	..	.	.		71	104	104	118	126	121	119	119	119	105	98	133	

STATEMENT

Wholesale prices of Principal Commodities in the City of Hyderabad on the last day of each

Srl. No.	Commodity	Rate per	PRICES IN							
			July 1914	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	VI. BUILDING MATERIALS.									
51	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Cwt	12 8	17 8	17 8	16 15	16 15	16 10	16 10	17 5
52	Iron Beams, Tata	.					.		12 8	12 8
53	Teak, Country 6' x 6" x 6" .	C ft	4 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	3 8	3 12	3 12
54	Teak, Rangoon			.					7 8	7 8
55	Cement, Shahabad	.	2 12	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13	2 13
56	Lime	100 c ft		.				.	17 0	18 0
57	Brick, Country 9" x 4½" x 3"	10,000	.						9 8	9 8
58	Table Moulded Bricks	1,000				.			15 8	15 8
	Average Ind. No of Building Material					.				
	VII. OTHER RAW AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES									
59	Charcoal ..	Cwt	4 6	1 14	1 12	1 14	1 12	1 12	1 12	1 12
60	Kerosene Oil 1st quality ..	Tin of 4 Gal	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	4 0
61	Kerosene Oil 3rd quality	„	2 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 14	3 14	3 14
62	Tobacco .	Md	12 0	13 5	13 8	13 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	12 8
63	Soap, Sunlight .	Cwt	124 8	96 6	96 6	96 6	95 9	95 9	96 6	94 13
64	Matches ..	Gross	..	..	.		.	.	2 8	2 8
65	Firewood .	Md.	.	..	.		.	..	0 8	0 8
	Average Ind. No. of Other Raw and Manufactured Articles.		..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.

No XVII—(concl'd)

English month with Index Numbers for 1348 Fash (1938-'39) Base July 1914=100

THE MONTH OF					INDEX NUMBERS													S.I. No.
May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939	October 1938	November 1938	December 1938	January 1939	February 1939	March 1939	April 1939	May 1939	June 1939	July 1939	August 1939	September 1939		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
17 8	17 8	17 8	22 3	19 13	140	140	136	136	133	133	138	140	140	340	178	159	51	
12 8	12 8	13 0	13 4	17 4		..											52	
3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	56	56	56	56	78	83	83	83	83	67	67	67	53	
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	..											54	
2 13	2 13	2 13	2 14	2 18	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	105	102	55	
20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0									..				56	
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	..		..							..			57
15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8													58	
.	..	.		..	99	99	98	98	104	106	108	108	108	108	117	109	
1 12	1 12	1 10	1 12	1 10	41	39	41	39	39	39	39	39	39	36	39	36	59	
6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	144	144	144	144	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	60	
3 14	4 2	3 14	4 0	4 0	145	145	145	145	141	141	141	141	150	141	145	145	61	
14 0	13 8	11 8	17 8	18 0	111	113	111	111	111	125	104	117	113	96	146	150	62	
94 13	91 11	91 11	93 4	93 4	77	77	77	77	77	77	76	76	74	74	75	75	63	
2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	..		..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	64
0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8		..				..	..	..	..	..	..		65
..	..	..	..	.	104	104	104	103	101	104	100	102	103	97	109	109	

ف ۸۴ - ہندوستان میں تمباکو کی کاس کو دنیا کے اور ممالک پر فوقیت حاصل ہے عام تمباکو کی برآمدتہ مقدار ۴۰ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۴ لاکھ ۰۰۰ ہزار روپیہ کی گئی۔ اس سے اس امر کا اظہار ہوتا ہے کہ بعد برآمد گندسہ (۶) سالوں کے مقابلہ میں ۱۰۰۰ فیصد بڑھ گئی۔

ف ۸۵ - صعب سگریٹ ساری کے ۱۳ کروڑ ۳۰ لاکھ سگریٹ کا ۲۵ فیصد حصہ برطانوی ہند کو برآمد کیا گیا۔ مابقی اور وہ جو درآمد کئے گئے جملہ ۸۴ کروڑ ۹۰ لاکھ سگریٹ یعنی اوسط فی کس ۵۵۰ سگریٹ ہوتے ہیں ایک لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیوں کی بیڑی اور ۶ من ناس برآمد کی گئی۔

ف ۸۶ - برگ بیدو - صندل کی لکڑی - نانس - لکڑی و عمارتی چوبینہ مالیتی ۹ لاکھ ۳۰ ہزار روپیہ برآمد کی گئی۔ جس میں لکڑی و چوبینہ عمارتی ۶ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپیوں کی تھی - ہیمہ سوحنی ایدھن کی لکڑی کی کھپ مدد اس و بیٹی میں ہوئی ہے۔

ف ۸۷ - دوسری مثلاً برآمد شدہ جنزوں میں ہڈیوں کی کھاد و نیز ہڈیاں (قیمت ۳ لاکھ ۰۰۰ ہزار روپیہ) (سکر ۳ لاکھ ۰۰۰ ہزار روپیہ) مسودہ جاب اور سبرناٹ (۲ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپیہ) اسبائے برائے دباعت و رنگ سازی (۲ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیہ) و داسلائی (انک لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپیہ) کی درآمد خاص اہمیت رکھتے ہیں فقط

برآمدگی جاتی ہے۔ سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف بہ نسبت ماسبق سالوں کے کھال و چمڑے بہ پیمانہ کثیر روانہ کئے گئے تقریباً ۳ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار کھال سال زیر محب میں روانہ کئے گئے۔ جب کہ سال گذشتہ ایک لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار روانہ کئے گئے تھے۔ برآمد شدہ چمڑے کی مالیت ۱۸ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپیہ بھی۔

ف ۷۸۔ چمڑے کی برآمد قابل اطمینان رہی۔ ۳۸ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار چمڑے بہ قیمت ۲۶ لاکھ ۱۰ ہزار برآمد کئے گئے۔ بیرون ممالک کی طلب بہت بڑھی چڑھی بھی۔

ف ۷۹۔ سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں چمڑے اور کھال کی طلب بڑھ گئی تقریباً ایک لاکھ ۱۵ ہزار خام چمڑے نہ سم ۳ لاکھ روپیہ و نیز ۱۵ لاکھ ۶۱ ہزار خام کھالیں بہ سم ۵ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار روسہ برآمد کئے گئے فلسط اور نیدرلینڈ اس کے دائمی خریدار ہیں۔

ف ۸۰۔ ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں ۱۲ لاکھ ۱۵ ہزار ٹن کوئلہ نکالا گیا۔ اور اندازاً ۱۰.۴۲ ٹن کوئلہ بہ سم ۳۵ لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار روپیوں میں برآمد کیا گیا۔ مہسور۔ مدراس اور حائر ہند اس کے خاص گاہک ہیں۔

ف ۸۱۔ کوئلہ۔ اینٹ۔ سمنٹ۔ ساہ آباد سیلوکاجونا اور مٹی (جس سے تل وغیرہ بنائے ہیں) برآمد کئے گئے۔ ساہ آباد کی صنعت سمنٹ سازی کی حملہ مقدار کا وزن ایک لاکھ ۱۴ ہزار ٹن جس میں سے ایک لاکھ ۱۵ ہزار ٹن بہ سم ۳۳ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روپیہ برآمد کیا گیا نیز نعمیراتی انشاء۔ ساہ آباد سیلو بہ سم ۴ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روسوں پر برآمد کیا گیا۔

ف ۸۲۔ بمبئی۔ مدراس۔ ممالک متوسط برادر اور مہسور کے مویشیوں کی منڈیوں میں حیدرآباد ایک ممتاز حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ حیدرآباد کے سائڈ نیز گائیں بمقابلہ ہمسایہ صوبوں کے بلحاظ نسل کشی و کام اور دودہ کے اعتبار سے زیادہ بہتر تصور کئے جاتے ہیں۔ بکریوں منڈیوں کے لئے بمبئی اور ممالک متوسط کی منڈیوں میں خاص طلب رہی ہے۔

عثمان آباد و بیڑ کے بکریاں اچھے دودہ دینے والے جانور تصور کئے جاتے ہیں۔ دوران سال ۸۰ ہزار سائڈ بیل اور گائے اور گاومیش اور ۳ لاکھ ۹۲ ہزار بکری اور مینڈیاں۔ ۲,۱۳۰ گھوڑے خچر اور گدھے۔ ۲۳ کتے ۵۰۴ بندر اور ۸۲۳ ہزار چوزے اور بط برآمد کئے گئے۔

ف ۸۳۔ مرج اور دھنیا کی کاشت ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں کثیر پیمانہ پر کی جاتی ہے۔ سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں ۲۳۵ ہزار من مرچ اور ۳۸ ہزار من دھنیا بہ قیمت ۲۲ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپیوں پر برآمد کئے گئے۔

ف ۶۸ - السی کی برآمد ۲۴۳ فیصد نیز قیمت سال گذشتہ کے مقابلہ میں کم رہی ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں ۴۰ ہزار ٹن کاس کی گئی۔ جس میں سے ۳۸ ہزار ٹن بہ قیمت ۵۳ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپہ برآمد کی گئی۔ اور سال گذشتہ اس کی قیمت ۵۹ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روپہ بھی۔ اس مربہ ارجنٹائن ایک قومی حریف نہ تھا چونکہ اس کی کاس سال گذشتہ کے مقابلہ میں ۲۰ فی صد گھٹ گئی بھی۔

ف ۶۹ - بل کی برآمد کی مالیت ۲۳ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روپہ بھی اور مقدار جملہ پیداوار کی ۳۵ فیصد رہی۔

ف ۷۰ - خام روٹی ۱۴۴۲ ہزار ٹن یا ۲۸۷۳۰۰ بیلز صاف شدہ اور ۷۹۰ ہزار ٹن (۴۰ ہزار بیلز) غیر صاف شدہ روٹی کی مالیت ۳ کڑوڑ ۲۰ لاکھ روپہ برآمد کی گئی۔

ف ۷۱ - ناگا برآمد شدہ کی مالیت ۲ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپہ اور حقیقی وزن ۸۸,۴۳۷ من قرار بنا۔

ف ۷۲ - برآمد شدہ سوئی کپڑوں کی مالیت ۳۲ لاکھ روپہ بھی اور یہ ۷۴ فیصد سال گذشتہ کے مقابلہ میں رائج رہی۔

ف ۷۳ - اون کی برآمد ۱۰ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روپہ جس میں خام اون کی مالیت ۶ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپوں کی بھی۔

ف ۷۴ - سال ربرج کی جملہ پیداوار میں سے ۲,۶۷۹ ہزار من اجناس و دال بقدر قیمت ۹۶ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار روپہ برآمد کی گئی سال سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف کے مقابلہ میں مقدار اور قیمت میں علی الترتیب ۲۶ و ۲۳ فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی۔ جو ۴۳۵ ہزار من مالیتی ۱۷ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپہ چنا اور تور مالٹی ایک لاکھ اور دوسرے اجناس مالٹی ۶۹ لاکھ روپہ برآمد کئے گئے۔

ف ۷۵ - صنعت روغن ساری میں قدرے برقی ہو رہی ہے۔ اندرون سال ایک لاکھ ۶۳ ہزار من ارند کی نیل ۲۰ ہزار من نیل کا تیل ۸ لاکھ ۲۱ ہزار من ولاتی مونگ کا نیل ۷۳ ہزار من دوسرے اور تخمیں کا نیل ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی سے برآمد کیا گیا۔

ف ۷۶ - یہ اہم اور ذیلی پیداوار صنعت روغن سازی بہ پیمانہ کثیر برآمد کی جاتی ہے سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف میں ۲۴ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار بقدر مالیت ۱۰ لاکھ ۷۶ ہزار روپہ روانہ کی گئی۔ سال سنہ ۱۳۴۳ ف سے اس قیمت پر پیداوار کی درآمد میں اضافہ ہوا رہا ہے۔ جملہ برآمد کا ۱۷ فیصد حصہ ارند کی کھلی کا رہا۔

ف ۷۷ - صنعت دباعت ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی ایک قدیم صنعت ہے۔ اس میں قدیم اور بھونڈا طریقہ رائج ہے تاہم بمقدار کثیر کھال اور چمڑے کی

۱۱ ہزار - دہاسلائی کی لکڑی کی قیمت ۱۷ ہزار دو سو نو صنعتی لکڑی کے اشیاء کی قیمت ۳ لاکھ ۳۰ ہزار دو سو رہی -

ف ۶۳ - ممالک غیر کے بوٹ اور سور کی طلب گھٹ رہی ہے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ مقامی صنعت میں بیداری پیدا ہونی جا رہی ہے - سال سنہ ۱۳۸۸ ف میں درآمد (۶,۸۱,۸۷۱) جوڑ بھی - جس کی قیمت ۸ لاکھ روپیہ بھی - ممالک متحدہ آگرہ و اودہ سے اسکی خاص فراہمی ہونی ہے -

ف ۶۴ - ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں سال سنہ ۱۳۳۹ ف میں منساب کی ۶ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپیوں کی درآمد ہوئی - جس میں ۹۵ فیصد مفتی سراب اور اسپرٹ ممالک غیر سے درآمد کی گئی - مقامی سارسدہ شراب کی مالیت سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں ۸۴ لاکھ روپہ نہیں ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی آبادی ۱۶۰ لاکھ ہے اور شراب جو استعمال کی گئی اس کی مجموعی مالیت ۹۰ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپہ ہوئی ہے -

برآمد

ف ۶۵ - اجناس روغن دار کے منڈیوں کی حالت ہم افزا نہ رہی - چونکہ یورپ میں سیاسی بیچینی رونما ہو چکی تھی ہندوستانی اجناس روغن دار کی ایک کثیر مقدار کا خریدار جاپان تھا لیکن اس نے شمالی چین اور جنوبی حصص میں اس کی کاشت شروع کر دی ہے - دوسرے اور ممالک نے جہاں اجناس روغن دار کی زیادہ کھپت ہونی تھی نباتاتی روغنات کے بجائے دوسری روغنات کا استعمال کر رہے ہیں اسی طرح بیرونی ممالک کی طلب گھٹ گئی حیدرآباد سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں انڈی کی کاشت (۴,۶۶,۹۴۴) ہزار ٹن بہ قیمت ۴۰ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار روپیوں پر درآمد کیا گیا -

ف ۶۶ - ممالک متحدہ امریکہ نے روغن بنولہ کا بدل روغن ولایتی مونگ و تخم سویا قرار دے چکے ہیں اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ حیدرآباد کی برآمد ۱۷ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار من بفدر قیمت ۲۹ لاکھ روپیوں سے گھٹ کر سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں ۸ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۱۴ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپیہ ہو گئی -

ف ۶۷ - حیدرآباد میں ولایتی مونگ کی کاشت سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں ۵۳,۶۸,۸۷۱ ٹن ہوئی - اور یہ سال گذشتہ کے نسبت ۱۳ فیصد زائد رہی - لیکن اس سال ہندوستان میں کثرت سے ولایتی مونگ کی کاشت کی گئی - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ اسکی قیمت گر گئی - ۲۵۳ ہزار ٹونڈ برآمد کی مالیت ۳ کڑوڑ ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ تھی -

ف ۵۵ - گرم مسالحو مثلاً لونگ - ادرك - جائفل - كالى مرح - سرخ مرچ
سارى و كپه وغرہ كا مجموعى ورن ۲ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار من نہا - سارى كى
فبمٹ ۱۳ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روبہ بمقابلہ سال گذنشہ ۱۴ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روبہ -
لونگ كى درآمد كى فبمٹ ۴ لاکھ ۱۰ ہزار روبہ نیز جائفل كى فبمٹ ۳۰ ہزار
روپہ كى نہى -

ف ۵۶ - ممالك محروسہ سركارعالى مں سرخ مرح كى سد اوارم ۲ لاکھ انكڑبر
هونى هے - ناھم ۳۴ ہزار من مرح سرخ بقدر قيمت ۴ لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار روبہ
درآمد كى گئى - بلحاظ آبادى فى كس (بقدر ۹ بونڈ) مرح سرخ سالانہ اسمعال كرتا هے -
ف ۵۷ - ممالك محروسہ سركارعالى مں (۱۷,۷۶۲,۷۳۴) فٹ فلم جسكى فبمٹ
(۳۶ لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار روبہ) هونى هے درآمد كى گئى - اور حكومت كو ۲۴ ہزار
روپہ آمدنى به شكل محصول وصول هونى -

ف ۵۸ - ممالك محروسہ سركارعالى مں تمباكو كى كانت سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف مں
(۱۴,۸۶۳) ٹن هونى جس مں سے (۳۹,۷۰۶) ٹن با ۱,۴۲۰ ٹن خام تمباكو برآمد
كيا گيا - خام سون كا ۳,۶۰۰ ٹن درآمد كيا گيا اسى طرح مابقى ۱۷,۰۴۳ ٹن تمباكو
معامى طلب كے ليے باقى رها -

ف ۵۹ - خام تمباكو اور سگار و سگرېٹ وعمرہ كى فبمٹ درآمد ۲ لاکھ
۱۰ ہزار روبہ بمقابلہ سال گذنشہ ۲ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار روبہ نہى - سگار كى فبمٹ
۹ لاکھ ۳۰ ہزار اور سگرېٹ كى ۷ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار روبہ بهى - حيدرآباد كى
دو سگرېٹ فاكٹريوں نے (۲۷,۴۵۹) ڈبباں جس مں تقريباً (۱۳,۷۳۰) لاکھ
سگرېٹ محفوظ رھسے هين بنانا -

ف ۶۰ - موسى - مينڈى - بكرىاں نیز مرغوں كى درآمد ۱۱ لاکھ روبوں
كى حد نك بهى - جملہ موسىاں نیز مرغوں كى تعداد (۶۲,۸۶۸) بمقابلہ سال
سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف (۶۶,۴۵۹) رھى - اكثر موسىوں كى درآمد بمبئى - ممالك متوسط
مدراس اور مسورسے هونى هے -

ف ۶۱ - جاء موسى كى هردل عزنى بڑھتى جارھى هے - سال سنہ ۴۸ ف مں
۲۱,۳۳,۵۳۶ بونڈ جاء بقدر فبمٹ ۱۰ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روبوں مں بمقابلہ سال
گذنشہ (۲۰,۴۰۱,۰۶) بونڈ به فبمٹ ۱۰ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار روبوں مں درآمد كى گئى -
اس طرح فى كس اوسط ۷۱۳ بونڈ جاء هونى هے -

ف ۶۲ - حوييه اور تعميراتى جويينه ان هر دو كى درآمد كى قيمت متواتر
گھٹ رھى هے - اس سے يه نتيجه نكالا جاسكا هے كه حيدرآباد كے جنگلات سے مقامى
ضروريات كے لحاظ كرتے هونے زائد ييمانہ پر لكڑى مھيا كى جارھى هے -
تعميراتى جوييه كى درآمد كى فبمٹ ۶ لاکھ روبہ - جلائكى لكڑى كى قيمت

ف ۵۰ - اندرون سال زربصرہ میں ۴۹ لاکھ گیالن مٹی کا نیل (۳۹ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیہ) - ۱۰ لاکھ گیالن بیل برائے انجن و کروڈ آئیل (۵ لاکھ ۷۰ ہزار روپیہ) ۵۵ لاکھ گالن مسین کا بیل (۵ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار) اور ۲۸ لاکھ گیالی ٹرول (۳۹ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار روپیہ) درآمد کیا گیا نباتی روغنیات میں سے جو درآمد کئے گئے ہیں وہ حسب ذیل ہیں - کھوہرے کا بیل ۷۳ ہزار من، السی کا بیل ۲ ہزار من اور دوسرے مخلط روغنیات ۱۳ ہزار من جسکی جملہ قیمت ۱۷ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپیہ ہوتی ہے - مصووعی گھی کی جگہ کھوہرے کا بیل بہت جلد لے رہا ہے -

ف ۵۱ - سال سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف میں جو شکر حد درآباد میں بنائی گئی اسکی قیمت ۹ لاکھ روپیہ ہوتی ہے - اسی وجہ سے اسکی درآمد میں کمی واقع ہوئی ہے شکر و گڑ کی جملہ مقدار جو دوسرے مقامات سے حاصل کی گئی ہے - آسکا وزن $\frac{1}{3}$ لاکھ من اور مس ۸۰ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار روپیہ ہوتی ہے - بمقابلہ اس کے سال سنہ ۱۳۳۷ ف میں جو مقدار حاصل کی گئی تھی اس کا وزن ۱۱ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار من تھا اور جس کی قیمت ۱ کڑوڑ ۱ لاکھ ۹۰ ہزار روپیہ تھی - جملہ مقدار شکر سے مقدار درآمد کے وضع کرنے کے بعد ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی آبادی کی طلب کے نظر کر کے (۶۷۱ لاکھ من رکھی گئی) اوسط فی کس ۳ پونڈ رہا -

ف ۵۲ - نمک خوردنی کی درآمد کا وزن ۲۰ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار من اور قیمت ۶۸ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار روپیہ تھی لہذا سال گذشتہ کی قیمت ۱۳۷ فیصد کا اضافہ قیمت اور مقدار ہر دو میں یکساں رہا -

ف ۵۳ - وہ نمک جو صنعتی ضروریات کے لئے درآمد کیا گیا جس کی قیمت $\frac{1}{3}$ ۲۰ ہزار روپیہ تھی بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ درآمد شدہ نمک کی قیمت ۳۹ ہزار روپیہ تھی -

ف ۵۴ - ۸ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار من کے میوہ جات و سبزات درآمد کئے گئے جن کی قیمت ۴۲ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار روپیہ تھی سال سنہ ۱۳۳۷ ف میں ۱۰ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۴۵ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیوں کی تھی - اس کمی کی وجہ خود مقامی پیداوار کی زیادتی ہے - ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں تقریباً ۷ لاکھ ایکڑ زمینات بر میوہ جات و باغبانی پیداوار کی کاشت ہوئی ہے - ناہم میوہ جات و سبزات کی طلب مقامی رسد سے بہت بڑھی ہوئی رہتی ہے - نازہ میوہ جات ۲ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۸ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیوں میں خریدے گئے - ناربل ۳ لاکھ ۸۶ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۱۵ لاکھ ۲۰ ہزار روپیوں میں نازہ سبزات ۴۶ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۲ لاکھ ۴۰ ہزار روپیوں میں حسیک میوہ جات و برکاریاں ایک لاکھ ۶ ہزار من ۱۲ لاکھ ۸۰ ہزار روپیوں میں اور پان ۸۹ ہزار من تقریباً ۳ لاکھ روپیوں میں خریدے گئے -

درآمد

درآمد کے سلسلہ میں مندرجہ ذیل اعداد
خاص اہمیت رکھنے ہیں

ف ۳۳ - سامان تجارت مثلاً خام روئی - سوہ - کٹڑا - رسی - تاگا - سلک
اون وغیرہ کو بہ فیصد ۳ کڑوڑ ۲۶ لاکھ درآمد کیا گیا - کپڑے کی مبلوں اور
دستی جرحوں کی ضرورت کے مدنظر (۸۰) لاکھ بونڈ یا ۱۳ فیصد زائد بمقابلہ
گذشتہ سال جس کی فیصد ۳۲ لاکھ روپہ ہوئی ہے درآمد کیا گیا - مقامی
میلوں نے اندرون سال ۲ کڑوڑ ۱۰ لاکھ بونڈ کا ناگا مار کا۔

ف ۳۴ - ایک کڑوڑ ۳ لاکھ روپیوں کا کٹڑا درآمد کیا گیا - اور مقامی
میلوں نے ۴ لاکھ گز کپڑا مار کا۔

ف ۵۵ - درآمد شدہ اور مقامی مبلوں و نیز دستی جرحوں کا جملہ بار شدہ
کپڑے کی تعداد ۲۲ کڑوڑ ۳۰ لاکھ گز رہی - حسمیں سے ۴ کڑوڑ ۱۳ لاکھ
گز درآمد کیا گیا - اور مابقی ۱۸ کڑوڑ ۱ لاکھ گز کپڑا ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی
کی آبادی کے لئے کام میں لانا گیا - جانچہ جو کٹڑا مقامی کام میں لانا گیا اس کا
اوسط تقریباً گزشتہ سال کے مساوی ۱۲۰۰ گز فی کس رہا -

ف ۶۶ - جملہ اقسام کا سلک جو درآمد کیا گیا اس کی قیمت ۲۰ ۱/۲ لاکھ روپہ
تھی - اور یہ گزشتہ بیچ سالہ سے بعد ۱/۲ لاکھ کم رہا - اس سے اس امر کی توضیح
ہوتی ہے کہ حیدرآباد کی صنعت سلک نارچہ بانی کی قدر کی جارہی ہے - سلک کا
کپڑا جاپان اور چین سے آتا ہے -

ف ۷۷ - روئی - کمبل - بلانکٹ اور سال جاپان اٹلی اور جرمنی سے درآمد
ہوتے ہیں -

ف ۸۸ - یہ نسبت سال سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف سال زیر بحث میں اسباب خوردنی مثلاً
گہیوں - جوار - جانول - چنا - کی درآمد بعد قیمت ایک کڑوڑ ۱۴ لاکھ روپہ
اور جملہ مقدار ۳۹ لاکھ من رہی - اضلاع عادل آباد کریمنگر میں قحط سالی نمودار
ہوئی کی وجہ سے ۱۰ لاکھ من جوار بہ قیمت ۳۳ لاکھ روپہ درآمد کی گئی -
بمقابلہ سال سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف ۸۲ ہزار من بہ قیمت ۲ لاکھ ۶۰ ہزار خریدی گئی -

ف ۹۹ - سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف میں ۶ کڑوڑ ۲۰ لاکھ من اہم اشیاء خوردنی
کی پیداوار ہوئی اور ۳۹ لاکھ من درآمد کیا گیا - اس طرح جملہ میزان ۶ کڑوڑ
۶ لاکھ رہی - جس میں سے ۲ لاکھ من غلہ حیدرآباد سے درآمد کیا گیا -
اور مابقی ۶ کڑوڑ ۳ لاکھ من مقامی استعمال کے لئے بیچ رہا -

ف ۴۰ - حیدرآباد میں زرعی پیداوار کی برآمد درآمد کے مقابلہ میں ہمیشہ بہت زیادہ رہی ہے سال زیر نمبرہ کی قسم برآمد ۶ کڑوڑ ۳ لاکھ روپہ مختلف قسم درآمد ۲ کڑوڑ ۵ لاکھ روپہ - تقریباً صحرائی پیداوار کے متعلق بھی یہی صادق آتا ہے سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف میں حیدرآباد کے برآمد کی قسم ۶ کڑوڑ ۸ لاکھ روپہ بمقابلہ درآمد ۱۱ کڑوڑ ۶ لاکھ روپہ رہی - حیدرآباد کی معدنی برآمد مثلاً کوئلہ - کوک - سمنٹ - سنگ سہا آباد - سنگ مرمر - وغیرہ ۸ کڑوڑ ۳۶ لاکھ روپہ بھی - جبکہ اسکی درآمد انک کڑوڑ ۹ لاکھ روپہ رہی ہے - صنعتیں و نر اسباب برائے صنعت سازی کی درآمد و برآمد سال رواں میں بس و پنج سالہ اوسط کم رہی - لیکن بارچہ بافی نباتاتی روغنات اور کھلی کی برآمد درآمد سے بہت زائد بھی - بمالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں مہاٹم اور اسکی ضمنی پیداوار کی برآمد اسکی درآمد سے کئی گنا بڑھی ہوئی ہے اندرون سال برآمد کے مختلف مباد کی قیمت مبنہ ۹۳ کڑوڑ ۹ لاکھ روپہ بمقابلہ قیمت درآمد ۱۶ کڑوڑ ۳ لاکھ روپہ رہی -

ف ۴۱ - اس نمبرہ کے باب چہارم میں جساکہ ذکر کیا گیا ہے کہ اعداد مندرجہ جدول دہم واردہم کے اعداد جدول دوم و سوم کے مندرجہ اعداد سے بوجہ عدم یکسانیت ناریمات ناقابل مقابلہ ہیں - بمالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی مقدار برآمد سدہ ۳ کڑوڑ ۵ لاکھ من یعنی سال گذشتہ سے تقریباً ۲ لاکھ من زائد رہی - اس کے درآمد کی قیمت انک کڑوڑ من بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۹ لاکھ ۵ ہزار من کے رہی - اسی طرح تجارتی برآمد کی مقدار اس کے درآمد سے ۱۰ لاکھ من بڑی رہی - حیدرآباد کی تجارت دیگر تمام صوبہ جات ہند و متصلہ ریاستوں سے ہوتی رہی - مدراس اور بمبئی کے بندرگاہوں کے ذریعہ بمقدار کثیر ہڈیاں - سمنٹ کوئلہ - سامان بارچہ بافی - خام روئی کھال و چرم - اجناس روغنات اور اون کی ایک بڑی مقدار روانہ کی گئی - سامان مذکور کی روانگی بر دلوئے کو (۱۶۶۸) لاکھ ۱۶ کڑوڑ ۶۸ لاکھ سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف آمدنی ہوئی - جو بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۱۶۸۷) ۱۶ کڑوڑ ۸۷ لاکھ روپہ آمدنی حاصل ہوئی - باب چہارم میں جو تجارت ذریعہ دلوئے دیگر صوبہ جات ہند کے ساتھ ہوئی ہے - اس کو تفصیل کے ساتھ پیش کیا گیا ہے -

ف ۴۲ - سال رواں میں کسی قسم کی اہم تبدیلیاں بمقدار محصول عمل میں نہیں آئی - بوسہ املاس خس کا محصول $\frac{1}{3}$ ہ آنہ فی پلہ برآمد ہوتا تھا ہ فیصدی محصول قسمت برآمد عائد کیا گیا ناس کی برآمد پر ہ فیصدی محصول لیا جا رہا تھا لیکن سال زیر رپورٹ میں اس کو بلا محصولی قرار دیا گیا -

سامان	درآمد		برآمد	
	سنہ ۸۸ ف	اوسط	سنہ ۸۸ ف	اوسط
	م	پچ سالہ	م	پچ سالہ
	۳۹,۳۸ ع	۴۴,۴۳ ف	۳۹,۳۸ ع	۴۴,۴۳ ف

معدنات				
کوئلہ اور کوك	۳۴	۲۲	۴۵,۱۸	۳۲,۶۱
سامان تعمیر سنگ سہ آباد	۱,۶۰	۱,۳۲	۳۸,۳۷	۳۱,۷۴
	۱,۹۴	۱,۵۴	۸۳,۵۵	۷۴,۳۵

صنعت				
بارچہ بانی	۳,۲۶,۳۰	۳,۶۲,۹۷	۳,۷۱,۶۰	۵,۱۵,۰۱
بوٹ اور سوز	۸,۱۹	۰۰	۶	۰۰
دیاسلائی	۲,۴۱	۴,۴۱	۱,۹۷	۰۰
نباتی دو غنیات	۱۷,۵۴	۱۳,۶۸	۶۹,۷۲	۹۳,۴۸
کھلی	۳	۷	۵۱,۶۷	۳۳,۳۹
شکر اور گڑ	۸۰,۴۰	۸۴,۶۵	۳,۱۴	۴,۴۴
	۴,۳۴,۸۷	۴,۶۵,۷۸	۴,۹۸,۱۶	۶,۴۶,۳۲

بیتاوار بہائم				
بہائم	۱۰,۹۹	۱۲,۴۰	۳۸,۲۸	۳۳,۷۹
دباغ بندہ چمڑا	۲,۶۱	۲,۳۹	۴۵,۳۱	۳۳,۷۷
کھال و چمڑا	۶۹	۱,۴۲	۹,۳۰	۷,۷۶
بیتاوار شیر خانباب	۱,۰۹	۱,۶۰	۱,۰۵	۱,۸۱
	۱۵,۳۸	۱۷,۸۱	۹۳,۹۴	۷۷,۱۳

اس سے نہ واضح ہوتا ہے کہ تجارتی توازن حیدرآباد کے مواسم نقد ۲۲۰۹ لاکھ روپہ ہے۔ بمقابلہ ۹۴۴۲ لاکھ روپہ سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف میں اور دو کڑوڑ ۹ لاکھ ۴۶ ف میں رہا۔

ف ۳۹ - دنیا کے ہر ملک کی کوسٹس کا مطمح نظر حود مکتفی ہونا ہے۔ لہذا امر دپلوسی کا باعث ہوگا کہ کہاں تک ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی اس جانب اپنی حرکت کر رہی ہے۔ اگرچہ کہ اس وقت تک کوئی اصولی کونٹس اس جانب نہیں کھینچی۔ مندرجہ دیل جدول کے دربعہ زراعتی اسیاء - صحرائی بیداوار - معدنیات - صنعتی برآمد اور موسمی کی برآمد و درآمد کو ہزاروں روپہ کی قیمت میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔

سامان	سنہ ۴۸ ف	واسط	سنہ ۴۸ ف	برآمد
	م	نچ سالہ	م	نچ سالہ
	۳۹,۳۸ ع	۴۴,۴۳ ف	۳۹,۳۸ ع	۴۴,۴۳ ف

زراعتی

۱,۴۱,۳۵	۸۴,۸۳	۹۶,۴۱	۱,۰۸,۹۴	اجناس و دالیں
۲,۱۴	۱,۸۸	۴,۹۵,۲۸	۴,۱۸,۴۹	اجناس دوغدار
۴۲,۴۷	۴۸,۱۰	۹,۲۴	۲,۴۹	موہ اور نرکاربان
۴۱,۱۳	۳۷,۳۹	۲۲,۶۹	۷,۳۱	مسالہ جات مرجبان دھنیہ
۲۷,۱۵	۲۴,۳۹	۱۵,۹۰	۱۴,۰۰	مباکو

۲,۵۴,۲۴	۲,۰۶,۵۰	۶,۲۳,۲۲	۵,۷۱,۲۳
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صحرائی

۱۰,۳۳	۱۱,۶۴	۶,۴۹	۷,۵۵	لکڑی اور عمارتی لکڑی
۹۸	۷۹	۱,۰۲	۱,۱۷	چارہ
۴۴	۵۵	۹,۳۰	۹,۳۱	صحرائی بیداوار

۱۱,۶۴	۱۲,۹۸	۱۶,۸۱	۱۸,۰۳
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ف ۳۸ - اعداد درآمد و برآمد سے ظاہر ہونا ہے کہ سال سنہ ۳۶ ف م میں مقابلہ ۳۲ لاکھ روپیہ ۱۰۱۱ لاکھ روپیہ سال ربرجٹ میں خالص کمی دہی

لاکھوں کی قیمت

اجراء	سنہ ۳۸ ف م	سنہ ۳۷ ف م	سنہ ۳۶ ف م
	ع ۳۹,۳۸	ع ۳۸,۳۷	ع ۳۷,۳۶
درآمد	۱۳,۶۹	۱۳,۹۷	۱۵,۰۵
برآمد	۱۳,۵۸	۱۳,۶۵	۱۶,۷۵
	۱,۱۱	۳۲	۱,۷۰

مندرجہ بالا اعداد سے سرکاری اور دوسرے اداروں کے سامان درآمد و برآمد کی قیمتوں کو منہا کر دیں نو تجارت کا حقیقی نوازن حاصل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ مندرجہ ذیل جدول کے ذریعہ خانگی اشیاء تجارت اور سکہ جاب کے درآمد و برآمد کی قیمتوں کو ہر اداروں رویوں کی شکل میں دکھلایا گیا ہے۔

اجزاء	سنہ ۳۸ ف م	سنہ ۳۷ ف م	سنہ ۳۶ ف م
	ع ۳۹,۳۸	ع ۳۸,۳۷	ع ۳۷,۳۶
خانگی سامان تجارتی			
برآمد	۱۳,۵۵,۷۵	۱۳,۶۱,۷۰	۱۶,۷۱,۴۲
درآمد	۱۳,۳۳,۹۲	۱۳,۶۲,۲۸	۱۳,۶۹,۲۴
سک	۲۱,۸۳	۹۹,۳۲	۳,۰۲,۱۸

غیر سرکاری خزانہ	برآمد	درآمد
	۲,۳۱	۳,۷۵
	۱,۲۵	۸,۲۸
سک	۱,۰۶	۵,۱۷
جملہ میزان	۲۲,۸۹	۶۴,۱۵
	-	-
	-	-

مندرجہ صدر جدول کے معائنہ سے یہ واضح ہو گا کہ سامان محصول ادا شدنی و سامان مستثنیٰ بہ محصول پانچ سالہ اوسط سے علی الترتیب ۷۰ فیصد - ۹۰ فیصد و زائد رہا - لیکن سامان بلا محصول ۱۰۶ فیصد کم رہا -

زائد قیمت مندرجہ ذیل اشیاء سے حاصل کی گئیں۔

دباغت سدہ جرم (۱۳ لاکھ) روغن نباتات (۱۲ لاکھ) کھلی (۷ لاکھ)
سکر اور دنا سلائی (دو دو لاکھ) موبسی (ایک لاکھ)

ف ۳۵۔ وہ سامان جسپر محصول عائد کیا جانا ہے۔ ۱۱ لاکھ ۹۵ ہزار روپیوں کی قیمت یعنی جملہ برآمد کا ۸۸ فیصد تھا۔ اس میں سال گذشتہ سے ۸۰۶ فیصد یا ماقبل بیچ سالہ اوسط سے ایک فیصد کی کمی رہی۔ بلا محصولی سامان کی قیمت ایک کڑوڑ ۱۸ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار بھی اور نہ جملہ برآمد کا ۸۴۸ فیصد رہا۔ اور سال ماسبق سے ۷۲ فیصد اضافہ مگر بیچ سالہ اوسط سے ۳۴ فیصد کم رہا۔ اشیاء مستثنیٰ از محصول کی قیمت ۴۴ لاکھ بھی۔ جو جملہ برآمد کا ۳۴۲ فیصد رہا۔ اور بخلاف اس کے سال سے ۷۴ ف میں ۴۵ لاکھ اور بیچ سالہ اوسط ۳۱ لاکھ روپیہ رہا۔ مندرجہ ذیل جدول کے ذریعہ سامان محصول اداسدنی و دیگر بحاری سامان کے اعداد برآمد کو سال رواں و مامل نائج سالوں کے اعداد کیساتھ لاکھوں روپیہ کی قیمت میں بلانا گیا ہے۔

جملہ برآمد سدہ مالی کا تناسب

فیصدی

سنہ	سامان بلا محصولی معافی محصولی	سامان بلا محصولی معافی محصولی	سامان بلا محصولی معافی محصولی	معا فی محصول
سنہ ۴۸ ف م (۳۸-۳۹ ع)	۱۱,۹۵	۱,۱۹	۴۴	۸۸,۰
سنہ ۴۷ ف م (۳۷-۳۸ ع)	۱۳,۰۸	۱,۱۱	۴۵	۸۹,۳
سنہ ۴۶ ف م (۳۶-۳۷ ع)	۱۳,۷۱	۱,۶۹	۳۵	۸۷,۸
سنہ ۴۵ ف م (۳۵-۳۶ ع)	۱۲,۱۷	۲,۰۲	۲۱	۸۴,۵
سنہ ۴۴ ف م (۳۴-۳۵ ع)	۹,۳۰	۲,۱۶	۲۸	۷۹,۳
سنہ ۴۳ ف م (۳۳-۳۴ ع)	۱۱,۱۲	۲,۲۵	۸۳	۸۳,۲

ف - درآمد و برآمد کے ترتیب وار اعداد لاکھوں روپیوں میں بتلائے گئے ہیں -

اجزاء	سنہ ۱۹۸۸ ف م	سنہ ۱۹۸۷ ف م	۵ سالہ اوسط
	۳۹,۳۸ ع	۳۸,۳۷ ع	
برآمد			
سامان تجارتی محصولی	۱۱,۹۵	۱۳,۰۸	۱۲,۰۸
بلا محصولی	۱,۱۹	۱,۱۱	۱,۸۰
سامان معافی محصول	۴۴	۴۵	۳۱
میزان	۱۳,۵۸	۱۴,۶۴	۱۴,۱۹
درآمد			
سامان تجارتی محصولی	۱۲,۵۰	۱۲,۹۳	۱۲,۰۹
بلا محصولی	۸۶	۷۷	۱,۰۵
سامان معافی محصول	۱,۳۳	۱,۰۱	۱,۱۶
دبلوے دفاتر		۲۶	
میزان	۱۴,۶۹	۱۴,۹۷	۱۴,۳۰

ف ۳ - برآمد سال رواں میں بنجسالہ اوسط کے مقابلہ میں ۴۳ فیصد اور سال سنہ ۱۹۸۷ ف کے مقابلہ میں ۷۳ فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی -

تجارتی مال کی قسموں میں سال ماضی کی نسبت بارچہ بانی (۸۳ لاکھ) اجناس دال (۲۹ لاکھ) اجناس روغدار (۱۵ لاکھ) گرم مسالہ (۱۳ لاکھ) اسیاء برائے تعمیر ممکنہ (۲ لاکھ) تمباکو لکڑی اور عمارتی لکڑی (ایک ایک لاکھ) کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے - اور دوسرے برآمد کی مدات جنکی قیمتوں میں بمقابلہ سال سنہ ۸۷ ف کمی واقع ہوئی وہ حسب ذیل ہیں -

کھال و حرم، جواہرات اور سکے - برانی مشنری - دھاتیں اور کچی دھاتیں - اور دوسرے قسم کے سامان تجارتی -

امیریل بینک کے حصص کی قیمت ناصیہ ایک وقت حقیقی قیمت کی سہ چندہ تھی - سنگارنی کے کوئلہ کے حصص میں خفیف سا اضافہ ہوا -

ف ۲۹ - انگریزی سونے کے جیب کی قیمت فی تولہ کلدار ۴۴ روپہ ۲ آنہ اور چاندی ۵۹ روپہ ۶ آنہ حالی فی سو تولہ رہی -

ف ۳۰ - حالی و کلدار کا نرخ مبادلہ خالی اور دلچسپی نہ رہا - اوائل اکتوبر جو سال زبردورٹ کے ماہ آدر سے مطابق کرنا ہے کلدار ۱۰۰ روپہ حالی ۱۱۷ روپہ ابک آنہ کے مساوی ہوتے ہیں - اور آخر ماہ جولائی اور اوائل ماہ ستمبر (شہریور - آبان) کے درمیان کلدار و حالی کے بہاؤ میں اضافہ ہوگا - خٹانچہ ۱۰ اگست کو کلدار ۱۰۰ روپیوں کے مساوی ۱۱۷ روپہ ۱۱ آنہ حالی نرخ بہا -

نرخ مبادلہ زر ف ۳۱ - فیمب سکھ فرطاس دائر بمقابلہ ۱۴ کڑوڑ ۳ لاکھ نانہ سال سنہ ۱۳۴۷ ف سال زبردورٹ میں ۱۵ کڑوڑ ۲ لاکھ روپہ بھی -

خلاصہ حالت تجارت ف ۳۲ - ساسی زرعی اور صنعتی حالات کی وجہ سے جسکا تذکرہ فقرہ جات بالا میں کیا جا چکا ہے - مجموعی طور سے بد کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی تجارت قابل اطمینان نہ رہی - سال زربح کی مجموعی تجارت کی قیمت ۲۸ کڑوڑ ۲ لاکھ بمقابلہ ۲۹ کڑوڑ ۶۲ لاکھ بابہ سال سنہ ۴۸ ف رہی یا بالفاظ دیگر ۷۷ فیصد بمقابلہ اوسط پانچ سالہ کم ہے - گوکہ سال سنہ ۱۳۴۰ ف م سنہ ۱۹۳۱ ع کے بنیاد پر ۱۳ فیصد تجارت بڑھی رہی - (تختہ نمبر ۱ ضمیمہ) -

ف ۲۵ - خاص صنعتوں کی پیداوار کو ہزار روپیوں کی قیمتوں میں مندرجہ ذیل جدول کے ذریعہ واضح کیا گیا ہے اور انکی مقدار برآمد شدہ کو بذریعہ انڈکس نمبر ترسیم میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے -

قیمت بشکل ہزار روپیہ	سنہ ۱۹۴۸ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۷ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۶ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۵ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۴ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۳ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۲ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۱ م	سنہ ۱۹۴۰ م
	۳۹-۳۸ ع	۳۸-۳۷ ع	۳۷-۳۶ ع	۳۶-۳۵ ع	۳۵-۳۴ ع	۳۴-۳۳ ع	۳۳-۳۲ ع	۳۲-۳۱ ع	۳۱-۳۰ ع

اہم صنعتیں	۱۹۴۸ م	۱۹۴۷ م	۱۹۴۶ م	۱۹۴۵ م	۱۹۴۴ م	۱۹۴۳ م	۱۹۴۲ م	۱۹۴۱ م	۱۹۴۰ م
کوئلہ	۵۱,۴۱	۵۲,۷۵	۴۵,۰۸	۳۶,۰۶	۳۲,۸۶	۳۰,۶۳	۲۷,۶۳	۲۵,۸۲	۲۴,۹۰
سمنٹ	۳۵,۳۳	۳۵,۸۲	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰	۳۵,۹۰
شاہ آباد اسٹون	۷۷	۶۹	۸۲	۱,۸۹	۱,۱۱	۱,۱۱	۱,۱۱	۱,۱۱	۱,۱۱
سوتی کپڑا	۱,۱۷,۲۸	۸۲,۳۰	۵۵,۴۹	۶۰,۷۲	۵۶,۵۶	۵۶,۵۶	۵۶,۵۶	۵۶,۵۶	۵۶,۵۶
دباسلائی	۳۱,۶۳	۲۱,۶۷	۲۲,۲۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
سگریٹ	۳۷,۶۲	۳۷,۸۷	۴۰,۵۲	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
شراب	۸,۴۳	۶,۹۹	۸,۳۸	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
گلاس	۱,۶۷	۱,۱۱	۷۲	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
شکر	۹۵,۴۷	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰

نوٹ :- اعداد سال فصلی میں بلائے گئے ہیں -

ف ۲۶ - دوسرے ممالک سے ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی تجارت کو جو ترقی سال زر رپورٹ میں ہوئی ہے وہ بذریعہ جدید تجارتی اداروں کے جو اسی سال قائم ہوئے ہیں انہیں واضح کیا گیا ہے - ۱۳ اجماعاً سرمایہ مسترکہ درج رجسٹر کرائی گئیں - جنکے منجملہ ۳ بنک اور باقی تمام تجارتی اور صنعتی کمپنیاں تھیں - انکا جملہ سرمایہ مجورہ ایک کروڑ ۳۵ لاکھ ہے -

ف ۲۷ - صرافہ کو جنگ کے متعلق افواہوں ، مزدوروں کے شورشیں ، صوبہ واری موازنہ کی عدم یقین ، کپڑوں کے بازار کا ماند ہونا ، اور وہ محصول جو فروخ انشاء بر ہمسایہ صوبوں سے عائد کیا گیا ہے - مختلف بحران کا سامنا کرنا پڑا - لوہا - فولاد - سمنٹ - کوئلہ کے حصص کا معیار ابتدائی سال میں بہت گر گیا - اور سال کے دوسرے حصہ میں اسکی حالت کسی قدر بند ہو گئی -

ف ۲۸ - حیدرآباد میں سمنٹ کے حصص کی قیمت ۱۰۸۷۵ روپیوں سے تجاوز کر کے ۱۴۱ روپیہ ہو گئی - گلابرگہ کی گرنیوں کے ایک حصہ کی قیمت تقریباً المضاعف تھی - حیدرآباد کو اپریلیو بنک کے حصص میں ۲۸ فیصد کا اضافہ ہو گیا -

ف ۲۲ - ماہانہ اخراجات زندگی کے اعداد مندرجہ ذیل مقامات کی حد تک واضح کئے گئے ہیں :-

بمبئی	سولاپور	ناگپور	حیدرآباد دکن
اکٹوبر ۱۹۳۸ ع آدر (۳۸ ف)	۱۰۵	۷۱	۶۱
نومبر	۱۰۵	۷۱	۶۱
ڈسمبر	۱۰۶	۷۳	۶۱
جنوری	۱۰۱	۷۳	۶۰
فروری ۱۹۳۹ ع	۱۰۳	۷۱	۵۹
مارچ	۱۰۳	۷۱	۶۰
اپریل	۱۰۳	۷۱	۵۹
مئی	۱۰۳	۷۳	۶۰
جون	۱۰۳	۷۳	۶۰
جولائی	۱۰۵	۷۳	۶۳
اگست	۱۰۵	۷۳	۶۳
سپتمبر (آبان ۳۸ ف)	۱۰۶	۷۳	۶۳

ف ۲۳ - ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کی صنعتی حالت بہ نسبت سال گذشتہ جہان تک مقدار برآمد سدہ کا تعلق ہے بہت بہتر رہی - بہ نسبت سال گذشتہ کوئلہ میں ۲۵۰ فیصد سمٹ ۱۷۴ فیصد سنگ ساہ آباد ۱۰۶۵ فیصد اور صنعت کانچ سازی میں ۵۰ فیصد اضافہ رونما ہوا - کوئلہ اور سمٹ گو مقدار میں زائد برآمد کیا گیا لیکن انکی فیمنیں گرگیں ان ہردو صنعتوں کو ہندوستانی خریف صنعتوں سے سخت مسابقت کرنی پڑی -

ف ۲۴ - حکومت ہند نے دیاسلائی کے محصول کروڑ گیری میں چند نرمیمات کئے ہیں بنیاد سدہ دیاسلائی کی قیمت میں ۳۶ فیصد اضافہ رہا - تاہم ۶۶ فیصد دیاسلائی کم برآمد کی گئی -

ف ۲۱ - حیدرآباد کی ٹھوک فروشی قیمتوں کا مجموعی ماہانہ اوسط انڈکس نمبر بمقابلہ بمبئی اور کلکتہ مندرجہ ذیل سے واضح کیا گیا ہے :-

اساس - جولائی سنہ ۱۹۱۳ ع قیمت - ۱۰۰

کلکتہ (۷۲)	بمبئی (۳۰)	حیدرآباد (۵۱)	
			۱۹۳۸ ع .
۹۵	۱۰۱	۹۰	اکٹوبر (آذر سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف)
۹۵	۱۰۰	۹۳	نومبر
۹۵	۹۹	۹۷	دسمبر
			۱۹۳۹ ع
۹۵	۹۱	۹۶	جنوری
۹۷	۹۰	۹۵	فروری
۹۶	۹۹	۹۳	مارچ
۹۹	۱۰۰	۹۶	اپریل
۱۰۰	۱۰۱	۹۶	مئی
۹۹	۱۰۱	۹۸	جون
۹۸	۱۰۰	۹۸	جولائی
۱۰۰	۱۰۳	۹۸	اگست
۱۱۳	۱۲۰	۱,۱۹۲	سپٹمبر (آبان سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف)

ف ۱۷ - خالص زرعی پیداوار کے مارکٹنگ کی حالت در حند الفاظ میں
اقتباس کا حانا ہے -

روٹی کا تمام بر دار و مدار ممالک متحدہ امریکہ کے اختیار میں تھا - گورنمنٹ نے
(جون) امرداد میں اعلان کیا کہ ۳۶ ملین ڈالر روٹی کی امداد کے لئے مہاکٹے
جاسکیں گے - اس اعلان نے ہندوستانی منڈی کو بہت ہی مایوس کر دیا - زائد
ذخیرہ روٹی کے معلى انک وفد امریکہ گیا - ناکہ معمولی آمدنیوں والے لوگوں میں
روٹی کی طلب کو بڑھایا جائے - ادھر روٹی کی کاس در بگرانی کی تحریک کی گئی
لہذا ان ہردو کی وجہ سے ہندوستان میں فیموں کو کافی نقوب حاصل ہو گئی -
سال ربر رپورٹ ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی میں روٹی کی قیمت وب کے سانہہ رہی -
سال کے طور بر جالہ و ناندنڑ کی نانی کاس سال کے انک حصہ میں مانہہ رہی -
اور دوسرے میں برسان کن - انکا انار و جڑھاؤ اگر کچہ بھا تو صرف ایک محدود
حلقہ میں برویج کی روٹی بمٹی کی منڈی میں ماہ ستمبر (آبان) میں جبک شروع
ہونکے قل نک بسیدہ رہی -

ف ۱۸ - چاول کی ابتدائی قیمت ۱۶ روپہ ۴ آنہ فی بلہ رہی - اور بدریج
گھٹ کر ۱۶ روپہ ایک آنہ ماہ مئی (یہ) میں ہو گئی - لیکن ختم سال در ۱۷ روپہ
۳ آنہ قیمت بدریج ہونجی گہوں کی منڈی حصہ ماہ نک مانہہ رہی - ۱۷ روپہ
فی بلہ قیمت سے ۱۵ روپہ ۱۱ آنہ قیمت نک ماہ حورداد (ابرل) میں بدریج گھٹی
اس کے بعد خفف سی بدیلی ہوئی کہ اسکی قیمت ۱۷ روپہ ۴ آنہ نک بڑھ گئی -
جوار کی حالت اچھی رہی - قیمتوں میں بدریج اور مسلسل اضافہ ہونے لگا -
چنانچہ ابتدائی نرخ ۸ روپہ ۱۰ آنہ اور اختتامی ۱۲ روپہ ۶ آنہ رہا -

ف ۱۹ - تمباکو کی حالت متزلزل بھی - مدراس میں تمباکو کی فروخ بر
محصول عائد کیا گیا تھا - لہذا اس جانب تمباکو کی تجارت کچہ عرصہ نک غیر یہنی
بھی - ماہ آذر (اکتوبر) سے ۳۸ ع میں ۱۶ روپہ انک آنہ قیمت سے اور ماہ یہر
(مئی) میں گر کر ۱۴ روپہ ۱۱ آنہ ہو گئی - لیکن ختم سال نک ۱۶ روپہ کی حد
نک بدریج اضافہ ہوا -

ف ۲۰ - نس بحیث مجموعی نہ کہا جاسکا ہے کہ احساس زرعی کی قیمتیں
سنہی اول میں گر گئی ہیں لیکن سناہی دوم میں اپنی اصلی حالت بر عود کر آئیں
احساس خوردنی و دیگر اجناس نعم آور کی ٹھوک فیموں کو انڈ کس نمبر برسم کے
ذریعہ بتلایا گیا ہے -

ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کے اہم اجناس کی قیمت

پیداوار کی جملہ قیمت		ماہ اسناداد (جنوری) میں		پیداوار		اجناس
سنہ ۱۳۳۷ ف ۳۸-۳۷ ع	سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف ۳۹-۳۸ ع	مکائی	سہ ۱۳۳۷ ف ۳۸-۳۷ ع	سنہ ۱۳۳۸ ف ۳۹-۳۸ ع	سنہ ۱۳۳۷ ف ۳۸-۳۷ ع	
۵,۶۳,۱۳,۳۷۲	۳,۶۸,۲۶,۷۸۹	من - ۸۰ پونڈ	۹-۱۲ - ۰	۱۸-۱۰ - ۰	۹,۰۲,۸۳۸	دونی (بیلنس)
۳,۷۱,۲۳,۱۸۸	۲,۵۵,۰۱,۳۲۲	پلہ - ۱۲۰ پونڈ	۱۹ - ۳ - ۰	۱۶ - ۸ - ۰	۱,۶۵,۵۹۳	گیہوں
۹۲,۲۲,۷۷۱	۸۵,۵۷,۸۶۶	”	۹ - ۲ - ۰	۸-۱۳ - ۰	۱,۰۳,۰۳۷	مکائی
۵,۷۹,۵۶,۵۳۵	۵,۳۰,۲۹,۳۳۳	”	۱۶-۱۳ - ۰	۱۶-۱۰ - ۰	۳,۳۸,۲۰۲	جاول
۱۰,۹۱,۳۱,۳۶۱	۱۲,۵۱,۳۶,۸۲۳	”	۸-۱۵ - ۰	۱۰ - ۳ - ۰	۱۳,۰۸,۱۵۶	حوار
۱,۱۰,۳۹,۸۶۸	۹۷,۸۱,۶۷۱	”	۹ - ۹ - ۰	۹ - ۲ - ۰	۱,۰۷,۳۹۱	باجرا
۵,۲۲,۵۲,۹۷۸	۵,۲۶,۱۳,۳۵۸	”	۱۱-۱۲ - ۰	۱۰ - ۸ - ۰	۵,۸۶,۸۷۱	مونگ بھلی
۶۶,۹۳,۷۶۸	۳۳,۷۹,۷۹۷	”	۱۷-۱۲ - ۰	۱۶ - ۰ - ۰	۲۹,۳۲۹	تل
۵۸,۳۹,۱۰۷	۳۹,۲۶,۰۹۲	من - ۸۰ پونڈ	۵ - ۱ - ۰	۳ - ۶ - ۰	۳۰,۲۱۲	السی
۳۹,۳۵,۵۷۰	۵۳,۵۰,۹۵۳	”	۳ - ۶ - ۰	۳ - ۳ - ۰	۳۳,۶۹۹	ارڈلی
۷۴,۹۶,۲۵۵	۶۳,۷۲,۵۱۱	”	۱۶ - ۲ - ۰	۱۵ - ۵ - ۰	۱۳,۸۶۳	تیماکو
۱,۶۳,۲۵,۸۹۹	۱,۳۶,۹۲,۸۶۲	”	۳-۱۲ - ۰	۸ - ۳ - ۰	۶۳,۰۹۱	”
۳۷,۳۳,۳۳,۶۷۲	۳۵,۸۱,۷۹,۳۰۰					

نفع حاصل کیا گیا۔ دوران سال ہندوستانی کوئلہ مشرقی ممالک کو کثیر مقدار میں درآمد کیا گیا۔ سمنٹ کی صنعت کو اندرون مسابقت اور قیمت میں کمی کی چالازیوں کو وجہ سے کافی نقصان اٹھانا پڑا۔ صنعت کاغذ سازی میں اس لئے ترقی نظر آئی کہ غیر ممالک کی درآمد پر کافی تحدید عاید کی گئی۔ صنعت کانچ سازی اور کیمیاوی اشیاء کی صنعت اور دوسرے متعلقہ شعبوں کے لاری اجزاء کا احیاء کیا گیا۔

ف ۱۴۔ ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی نے ہندوستان سے جدا نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اون تمام سیاسی و اقتصادی کسمکش کو جنکا ذکر فقرہ جات محولہ بالا میں کیا جا چکا ہے ہورے طور پر محسوس کیا۔

حیدرآباد کی زراعت ف ۱۵۔ زراعتی حالت حوصلہ افزاء بھی سنہ ۳۸-۱۹۳۹ ع (۴۷-۴۸ ف) کے سال کی بارش گذستہ ۲۰ سال میں سب سے زیادہ تھی۔ جسکا اوسط (۴۰) انچہ بمقابلہ نارمل ۳۰ انچ ۳۴ حصص رہا۔ موسمی حالات کے اس غیر معمولی زیادتی کی وجہ سے رقبہ اور زبر کاس کی اہم سداواؤں میں ماسبق نانچ سالہ اوسط میں یکسانیت نظر نہ آئی۔ جتنا انچہ اجناس روغن دار میں تل کی کاشت پر (۱۹ فیصدی) رائی (۲۵- فیصد) ارڈی (۲۶- فیصد مجموعی نقصان رہا۔ اسکی تلافی مونگ بھلی (۳۱- فیصد) اسی (۱۰- فیصد) اور دوسرے مختلف اجناس روغن دار سے (۱۴) فیصد ہوئی۔ خالص نچہ ۳۳ فیصد موخر الذکر اجناس روغن دار کی زائد کاشت کی وجہ سے برآمد ہوا۔

نیشکر کے رقبہ زبر کاس میں ۳۶ فیصدی کمی اور ۲۰ فیصد مجموعی سداوار میں کمی واقع ہوئی۔ جاول کے رقبہ زبر کاس میں ۱۶ فیصد اور ۵ فیصد مجموعی پیداوار میں کمی واقع ہوئی۔

ف ۱۶۔ سال سنہ ۳۹ ع و ۴۸ ف کے موسم ربیع میں شمالی و شرقی موسم بارش کی ایک لخت کمی کو محسوس کیا گیا۔ آبی اور ناہی کبلتے موسم ٹھیکہ نہا۔ اہم اجناس کی قیمت کے حساب کا مقابلہ مجموعی اوسط قیمت ٹھوٹ فروسی سداوار دوم اسفندار (جنوری ۳۹ ع) فسموں کے لحاظ سے کیا گیا جسکا مقابلہ سال گذشتہ مندرجہ ذیل جدول میں کیا گیا ہے اسکی رقم ۳۵,۸۱,۷۹,۴۰۰ روپیہ بمقابلہ سال سنہ ۳۷ و ۳۸ ع و سنہ ۴۷ ف بقدر ۳۷,۴۴,۳۴,۶۷۲ روپیہ ہے۔

سنسنی خیز افواہوں سے خوف زدہ ہو کر کہ بیک ڈوب نہ جائے انہی امانتیں واپس لے لیے آمادہ ہوئے تاہم جدید کاروباری سک زیادہ نمایاں ہوئے۔

ف ۱۔ جنگ یورپ اوائل ستمبر (آبان) میں شروع ہوئی اسوقت حکومت ہند نے ممالک غیر کے مبادلہ زر اور زر کاغذی پر استحکام کیلئے کافی نگرانی رکھی۔ معاوضہ روپہ غیر سلطنت کے سکوں میں جو کاروبار بامید مائع کرنا چاہے بھے اسکی قطعی طور پر ہم افرائی نہ کی گئی۔ اسٹرانگ ڈالر کی شرح مبادلہ نے سونے کی تجارت پر اس اثر ڈالا۔ اور حسب شرح مبادلہ ۳۷۵ تک نصف ستمبر (آبان) میں پہنچ گیا۔ بمبئی میں سونے کی قیمت ۴۳۷ روپہ چڑھ گئی تقریباً گدسہ نصف صدی کا نہ سب سے اونچا ریکارڈ ہے۔ درودر بینک پر اس اضافہ قیمت کی ایک حد تک دمہ داری عائد کی جاتی ہے کہ اس نے ایک کثیر مقدار میں سونا خریدا تاکہ انگلستان میں مبادلہ زر کے فنڈز نواریں کو برقرار رکھے۔ چونکہ لندن کا ذخیرہ طلا نیو یارک کو روانہ کرنے کا سلسلہ بیزی کساتھ جاری تھا۔

ف ۱۱۔ برخلاف اس کے حاندی انہی حالت برکٹی ماہ تک قائم رہی لیکن متحدہ امریکہ کی وجہ سے ممالک غیر کی حاندی کی قیمت پر اثر پڑا اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ بمبئی میں چاندی کی قیمت سبھی اول میں ۵۲ روپہ فی سونولہ سے ۴۳ روپہ ستمبر (آبان) میں ہو گئی۔

ف ۱۲۔ سال کے ایک بڑے حصہ کے دوران میں تجارتی سامان کی قیمتوں میں خفیف سا اضافہ ہو گیا۔ روٹی کی درآمد زر زاید محصول، مزدوران نارجہ باقی کی زاید احزاب کا مطالبہ، مصر میں دوسرے ممالک کے سوتی سامان کی درآمد زر زائد محصول، آمدنی کے تکملہ کے لئے جو اکثر صوبہ جات ہند میں امتناع مسکرات کی وجہ سے واقع ہوئی بھی اسکی تکمیل کے لئے جدید ٹیکسیس عائد کئے گئے۔ مسدودہ بالا واقعات کی وجہ سے متعدد اشیاء کی نوازی قیمت سائر ہوئی۔

وہ صوبہ جات جو گہوں پیدا کرتے ہیں اونکی فوٹ خریدی میں قابل لحاظ کمی ہو گئی ہے۔ بدس وجہ کہ دنیا کے وہ ممالک جو پیداوار گیہوں کے لئے اہمیت رکھتے ہیں وہاں پیداوار میں امداد اور دوسری رعایتوں کی وجہ سے قیمت میں بہت بڑی کمی واقع ہو گئی۔

رو عدا ر اجناس کی تجارت کی حالت بھی بوجہ مستوں اور دریا بار ممالک کے عدم طلبی کی وجہ سے غیر نسفی محسوس نہیں۔

ف ۱۳۔ ہندوستان نے صنعت میں ترقی کی۔ کئی جدید صنعتی ادارے ظہور میں آئے ہندوستانی صنعت سکر سازی نے عمدہ مارکٹنگ اصول کی بناء پر غلط مسابقت میں کمی کر کے اپنی جگہ مستحکم کر لی۔ ہندوستانی سکر کی قیمت میں اضافہ ہو گیا۔ آئینی پیداوار کی حالت بہتر رہی۔ اس میں ۱۵ تا ۲۵ فیصد تک

معاهدہ پر اسی سال دستخط کئے گئے۔ جس میں ہندوستان شریک نہ تھا۔ تاہم اسکا خیال تھا کہ معاهدہ اٹاوہ کے تحت برطانیہ کے ساتھ اپنے تجارتی حقوق میں کچھ ترمیمات کرے۔ جسکی وجہ سے گندم۔ روئی اور دوسرے زرعی اجناس انگلستان میں بلا محصور داخل ہوں۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ انگلستان کے لئے ہندوستانی درآمد بہت محدود ہو گئی۔ لیکن اس وقت جبکہ ہندوستانی مجلس مقننہ نے معاهدہ اٹاوہ کو ناپسند کیا اسکی پس مندی کی گئی۔

ف ۵۔ دی مودب اقوام کے سلوک جارہہ نے جاپان کو اس قابل کشاکش کہ وہ اپنی متفرق برآمد تجارت کو جو ہندوستان سے متعلق ہے قائم رکھے۔ ہندوستانی خام روئی کا جاپان خریدار ہے لیکن روئی کی خریدی میں کمی واقع ہو گئی ہے۔ وہ مسودہ جسپر قیمت کے توازن کی توقع بھی وہ اپنے حصول مقصد میں کامیاب نہوسکا اس سال یہ بات نمایاں رہی کہ جاپان نے ہندوستانی روئی کو کیمیاوی طرفوں سے بنا کر و نیز منجوریا کی روئی ملک کے استعمال میں لانے کی کوشش کی برطانوی حکومت نے اس معاهدہ اور مسودہ کو (جو ۳۱ مارچ سنہ ۱۹۴۰ عیسوی مطابق اردی بہت سنہ ۱۳۴۹ ف حتم ہوا تھا) جو خام روئی اور بارجہ بانی سے متعلق ہے نظر ثانی کرنے کا تہیہ کر لیا ہے۔

ف ۶۔ دوسرے تجارتی معاہدات مثلاً ہندی برمائی تجارتی قانون سنہ ۱۹۴۷ ع اور ہندوستانی و سیلون تجارتی کف و سفید بہت کم اہمیت رکھتے تھے۔

ف ۷۔ سال رواں ممالک غیر کے سیاسی واقعات کے دباؤ و نیز جدید ابتدائی تجارتی معاہدوں کی وجہ سے جسکا ذکر اوپر کیا جا چکا ہے ہندوستانی تجارت پر کافی اثر ہوا۔ اور معاشی سرگرمی پر مختلف حصص میں اسکا اثر نمایاں پایا گیا۔ جنگ کی وجہ سے تجارت میں خلل واقع ہوگا۔ اس پیش بینی سے ہندوستان نے کثیر مقدار میں کیمیاوی ادویات۔ جڑی بوٹیوں۔ رنگ اور دھانوں۔ کو سال رواں درآمد کیا۔ ہندوستان کو اپنی برآمد کے سلسلہ میں مغربی ممالک کے انتہائی بالیسی کی وجہ سے موقع نکل آیا۔ چنانچہ کوئلہ۔ خام روئی۔ ناگا۔ اور سوتی اسیاء کی برآمد کافی مقدار میں ہوئی۔

ف ۸۔ خارجی تجارت کی نشت و نما کی وجہ سے روپیہ کے مبادلہ میں کافی ترقی ہوئی۔ صرفہ سال کے ایک بڑے حصہ تک مستحکم رہا۔ لیکن فصلی سال کے حتم تک جبکہ بوری جنگ شروع ہوئی روپیہ کی مانگ میں معتدبہ اضافہ ہو گیا۔ طلب زر میں اضافہ ہونیکی وجہ سے مختلف ہندوستانی صوبہ جات میں صرفہ کے ذریعہ مالی ہم آہنگی کو قرضہ سے یا ہنڈیوں کے لین دین سے برقرار رکھا گیا۔

ف ۹۔ ہندوستان میں صرفہ نے کافی طور پر برقی کی باوجود اس کے کہ بعض بنکوں کو سال کے ایک حصہ میں یہ عجیب واقعہ پیش آیا کہ کھاتہ داروں نے

ممالک محروسہ سرکار عالی کے سال سنہ ۱۳۴۸ ف (م سنہ ۳۸-۱۹۳۹ ع) کی تجارت پر ایک تبصرہ

۱۔ سال زیر رپورٹ میں دنیا کی معاشی حالت کو انک لفظ الجہن، سے تعبیر کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ دی انٹر نیشنل جمبر آف کامرس نے انک اسی کمیٹی کا اعلان کیا جو مختلف ممالک کے ماہر مالیات بر مسئلہ تھی جو کہ زر کی بالیسی اور اسکے اعتاد کے متعلق اس منشاء کے تحت کہ موجودہ بے عمل کو متحدہ کونسوں سے دور دکھا جائے۔ چونکہ بوازن رد کے مسئلہ میں مختلف رکاوٹیں درپیش آئیں جسکی وجہ سے کوئی مفید حل برآمد نہوا۔ مثلاً۔ سرمایہ۔ ملازموں و نیز تجارتی سامان کی آرادانہ نقل و حرکت پر غیر معمولی رکاوٹیں درپیش رہیں۔ اندرون ملک زر کا بوازن کامیاب استحکام کے لئے اولاً ناگزیر منصوبہ کیا گیا ہے۔ موازنہ کا بوازن قائم رکھنا۔ قرض کے بوجہ کی کمی سے زر کے مصنوعی ذرائع سے احتراز قیموں کا بڑھا انکے تجارت کی سبیل بوازن زر ہی بر مبنی ہے۔ مکرر حربی ناردان و ذخیرہ زر کی بالیسی ملک کے موازنہ کے بوازن کو بر فرد رکھنے میں رکاوٹ پیدا کرتی ہے لہذا اسکے استحکام میں بر بنانی نظر آتی تھی۔

۲۔ وہ ممالک جو اپنے وسائل و امکانات بر نظر عائر ڈال رہے ہیں اور دوسرے موجودہ اقتصادی مشکلات میں گھر جانے کا خوف محسوس کرتے ہوئے اپنی آمدنیوں و نیز وسائل کو وسیع کر رہے ہیں۔ ”جنس کا تبادلہ جنس کے سانہ“ کافی وسعت حاصل کیا ہے۔ تجارتی آزادی کی وسعت صرف بین الاقوامی تبادلہ زر بر محدود ہو گئی ہے۔ گو ہندوستان اس خطرناک منطقہ سے دور واقع ہے اس پر بھی یورپ اور مسرق بعد کی سیاسی کشمکش کیوجہ سے لرز اٹھا۔

۳۔ ہندوستان انگلستان کے تجارتی معاہدہ میں شریک ہو گیا ہے۔ اس معاہدہ کے شرائط سے ہندوستانی برآمد کو حتی الامکان ترجیح دی گئی ہے۔ معاہدہ کے اہم شرائط حسب ذیل ہیں :-

ہندوستانی درآمد کا ۱۶ فیصدی ممالک برطانیہ سے قابل ترجیح قرار پایا اور اس درآمد کی قیمت کو ۸ کڑوڑ روپیوں کی اوسط تک محدود کیا گیا۔ اور ہندوستان کے غیر ضروری نباتاتی روغبات کو ۱۵ فیصدی محصول کی ترجیح دی گئی۔ انگلستانی سوتی سامان بر محصول کی کمی ایک اہم جدت رکھتی ہے۔ اس طرح ہندوستانی بنہ کی درآمد کا تعلق انگلستان سے رہا۔ اور جو فوائد اسے بعدید معاہدہ کی بنا پر ہوئے ہیں دو طرفہ ہیں۔ برطانیہ و امریکی تجارتی

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